

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XVI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1918

NUMBER 6.

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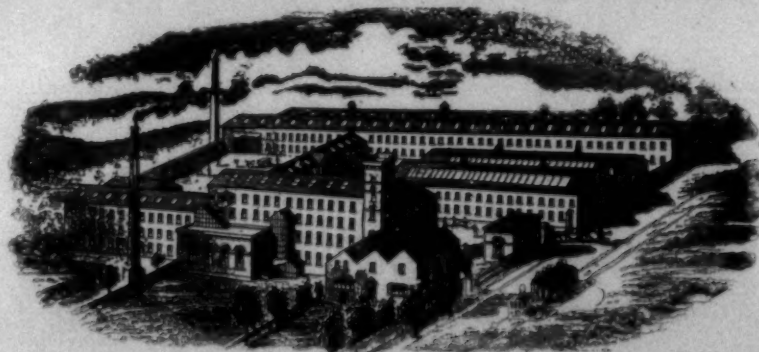
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The Manufacture, Use and Developments of Natural Dyestuffs

C. R. Delaney of J. S. Young & Co., Hanover, Pa., Delivered at the Convention of the American Chemical Society

It is a cause for particular gratification to a representative of the actual manufacturers of dyewood extracts to be asked to address such a body as this in reference to products of which one hears little in comparison to the newer artificial color industry, but which, nevertheless, has been and still is of inestimable value to the various trades for which dyestuff production is the key industry. The dyewood extract manufacturers have been so exceedingly busy for the past four years for one reason and their natural reluctance during the past fifty years to talk about their own work for another, that it seems no one has felt that he had the time to do more than roughly outline the volume and importance of the natural dyewoods, while in direct opposition to this stand, the artificial color makers—taking obviously a page out of the book of the German manufacturers whose products they are imitating—have been conducting a very violent advertising propaganda, all of which, we of course, have recognized, but having been familiar with the German products of both natures, namely, anilines and advertising, the dyewood makers have simply exhibited a more or less mild curiosity when they saw the German products transferred from German sources to American ones.

We all appreciate in our work that there are very necessary uses for the artificial colors, but unlike the unthinking, we know that there is a very large use for our own. In fact, a chemical analogy will indicate what might be called our state of mind. We all appreciate the value of saccharin, the synthetic product; we appreciate what the chemist has done in producing this material so much more powerful than sugar, which for certain things it can replace, but we have yet to hear that anybody used saccharin with his buckwheat cakes—preferring the product of nature's own chemist, the bee. It is the same with a great many dyers who all appreciate the strength, the ease of use and other salient points about artificial colors, yet, as in the case of saccharin, there seems to be something wanting, and recently I read a statement made by one of the most celebrated artificial color chemists in which he stated that all artificial blacks were judged according to

their ability to compare with logwood.

It is obvious to all chemists that the explosive industry and the artificial dyestuff industry are concomitant, but do you not sometimes lose sight of the fact that the tanning industry and natural dyestuff production carry the same analogy? At forty-eight hours' notice any one of our dyewood extract plants can be converted into the manufacture of tanning extracts and while, of course, the hazards of the explosive business bringing with them the enormous profits that are generally derived from killing, have certain attractions, nevertheless, there has been a proverb since the time of the early Egyptians that "there is nothing like leather." And while on this subject it might be well to say that to this date there has been found no substitute for natural dyestuffs for the penetration of dyeing for black leather.

The prize that all of us have been striving for has been the use of our products by the United States Government, and I rather doubt that any of the artificial color people have anywhere near the total proportion of output in government contracts that the natural dyestuff makers enjoy. A recent questionnaire sent out to every one of the customers of our company between the period of January 1st and June 30th, 1918, discloses that 72 per cent of their production of flavine was used for army business, also the following percentages of their other products—quercitron bark extract, 33 per cent; logwood extract, 80 per cent; domestic sumac extract, 42 per cent, and divi-divi extract, 50 per cent. These percentages would be very greatly more were it not for the fact that another end of the industry, namely, the wall paper trade, which has always used the natural colors, owing to their cheapness and greater efficiency for their work, does not come under the heading of war necessities and, therefore, we have been compelled to deduct the very considerable quantity they consumed from the totals.

In addition to our own country, Canada, France, England, Russia, Italy, Australia, India and Japan are using larger quantities of our products than they ever did, at least as far as our own exports show. It is unfortunate and so thoroughly

representative of the conservation—to give it the mildest name—characterizing the dyewood extract manufacturers that they have never partaken of the benefits of any propaganda that would bring to the attention of the consumers of dyestuffs the advantage of the natural products over the artificial and as a result it seems as though the manufacturer of natural dyes has been lost sight of by a very large number of those people who in reality could actually use the natural dyewood extracts for the colors that they wish to produce, instead of the foreign dyestuffs and their imitations upon which they have learned to depend.

It is hardly necessary to advise you that the oriental rugs of several hundred years ago still retain their beauty and brilliancy of color to the present day, and if any one cares to investigate the clothing of three or four hundred years ago they would find that at the courts of France in particular there were colors of vegetable derivation used in silks and satins that would rival the most gorgeous shades of the present day. The oriental rug will dispose permanently of the argument as to whether natural colors are fast. Of course, if any especial tests are made, such as boiling in caustic or spotting with acid, generally the natural dyestuffs, unless specially prepared, will not withstand these extraordinary and ridiculous tests, but for our part, we always have thought that until clothes were boiled in acid in order to clean them, that it was hardly necessary to employ such tests as indices of the quality of the dye. If they will stand the exposure to the air and rain and sun, and will not run or bleed into surrounding fibers, we believe that they have fulfilled their destiny, and it has always been the aim of the natural dyestuff maker to produce—shall we say—honey rather than saccharin.

Possibly you may have seen in the various trade journals a rather surprising statement to the effect that prior to the war 60 per cent of all of the concentrated yellow dyestuff that we manufacture under the registered trade-mark name of flavine was exported to two very large artificial dyestuff manufacturers in Germany and Switzerland. In fact, had it not been for the business that we enjoyed through them it is prob-

able that the manufacture of flavine would not have been discontinued, owing to the fact that we did not appeal directly in the United States to the textile industry, as it was something that no manufacturer then could do—compete with the German manufacturers and retain his own self-respect at the same time. However, our foreign business was enough to keep that section of our plants operating, and this would indicate that some of the dyes manufactured in this country are of value to those who formerly—we were in the habit of thinking—were the leading authorities.

As far as the manufacture of dyewood extracts is concerned, it is exceedingly simple, and yet there are one or two things that have to be thought of and taken into account at the same time. Our coal-tar friends have a number of exceedingly complex reactions to look after, and they produce materials with unforgivable names. They, of course, know everything about what they are doing, but we in our business are different. We try to produce the same kind of material today that was produced fifty years ago, and have a hard job keeping it precisely identical, and this is where we need and use the best chemists that we can secure, in spite of the fact that when we get all through our material is known as extract and not—for instances—monosulphonodioxanthraquinone.

To cite a homely illustration of the dyewood extract makers' art, the brewing of a pot of tea will be appropriate. The English chemists at least know that tea boiled is tea spoiled, and that in the making a diffusion process is used for not less than two minutes nor more than seven, and the water should be between 208 and 212 degrees F. in order to secure the best results, allowing it to cool down slowly. It is also found that tea is made better in earthenware vessels, which are heat retainers, than metallic ones, even though the metallic ones may be of such composition that they will not easily combine with the tannin present in the leaf. This is extract making on a small scale. We do not confine ourselves to a narrow temperature, but extractions of the necessary raw materials are made according to experience, which has

(Continued on page 6.)

Importance of Chemistry in Industry

By G. W. Thompson, President
American Institute of Chemical
Engineers.

This National Exposition of Chemical Industries, the fourth that has been held, is a growing illustration of the advantage to our industries which chemistry has afforded. The growth of our industries of all kinds has been greatly assisted by chemists. Strictly speaking, all industries are chemical industries, but some are more obviously chemical industries than others. This exposition has to do naturally more with the industries which are obviously chemical, but the general proposition that all industries are dependent upon chemical processes should be emphasized, even if in each case the connection is not obvious to the unthinking man.

We learn by adversity. This war has taught us that all industry is more or less chemical in its character. The fact that the assistance of chemistry has been particularly demanded during the last four years has been due to the fact that our most powerful enemy has been perhaps a little wiser than we have been in the past; and we, seeing the extent to which chemistry could be of service to a nation, both in war and in peace, have learned a lesson, although our education in this respect may not be complete. If chemistry has been of great assistance to us during this war, how much more will it be of assistance to use when the war is over and we are again in competition with a great commercial enemy that earlier learned the lesson of which I am speaking. The few remarks that I have to make today are in the direction of trying to impress upon our people the necessity of learning this lesson more completely, learning it with respect to war and with respect to peace.

Every one needs instruction along this line, but I will address myself particularly, first, to those who control manufacturing operations; second, to the universities and colleges where chemists are taught; and, third, to chemist themselves. Those who control manufacturing operations must learn more fully and completely the need of chemical knowledge for the perfection of industry, the need of chemists in their organization. Our universities and colleges must learn that however valuable pure chemistry may be as an interesting study and for the purpose of training the mind, the most important thing that chemistry does is to be found in its application; that while it is extremely in-

teresting and upbuilding to think in terms of atoms and molecules, it is equally important to think in terms of large quantities of the chemical components that enter into reactions. Chemists must learn more fully and completely the need of applying their knowledge to chemical processes conducted on a large scale.

Permit me to elaborate my appeal for a greater education of these three groups of individuals. Again, let me speak to those who are at the head of concerns that control manufacturing operations. They will, without doubt, agree to the broad academic statement that I have already made, that all manufacturing industries are chemical to a greater or less degree and that for their successful prosecution the chemist is an essential factor. Some manufacturers are more progressive than others in this respect, and they are the ones who have made the greatest success in recent years. This academic statement, however, is to be valued by its application. Manufacturers need chemists and they should do everything in their power to secure a supply of the best chemists possible. The progress of manufacturing is dependent upon the development of chemical knowledge, and manufacturers should give their assistance in every way in their power to the development of chemical knowledge.

Manufacturers can do a great deal to help the universities and colleges in developing more efficient methods of instruction. They can do this by calling university and college professors into their councils and developing the practical sides of these professors so that the students in their charge will be developed along lines which will be useful to industry. The teacher in chemistry who is not in touch with practical manufacturing operations cannot properly instruct the student under him, and build him up so as to make him capable, on graduation, of entering into the industries and applying his knowledge to their furtherance.

Practical business men often distrust college professors. They say that they are theoretical and visionary. This in many cases is due to the fact that the practical business man has a narrow vision. Sometimes it may be true that instructors in chemistry have not a practical turn of mind. Whether this view of practical business men is true or not, the remedy is in their hands, and if they will see their broad duty, they will throw open

their plants more freely to instructors in chemistry and make the education of chemists a part of their organized plan. In other words, our colleges and universities must be used by our manufacturers and our manufacturing plants must be opened to use by our universities and colleges.

Now, let me address another word to our educational institutions. They are not entirely free from criticism. It is my opinion that the educational institutions of this country should give honorary degrees to men who have accomplished big things in the industrial world. The practice in many of these institutions is to give degrees only to those who have done original work in what is called pure science, but which work may be of no immediate practical use. It is my opinion that the man who discovers by hard labor things of practical value in the chemical world is deserving of some recognition from our colleges for his contribution to practical science.

I believe that our universities and colleges should, all of them, turn more to the practical aspects of education. Many of them think only of its cultural side. Culture is desirable; no one questions this, but culture is not incompatible with an education that suits a man for the practical affairs of life. It is absurd to say that a man, to be successful in the business world, must be a boor, for its corollary is that the man of culture cannot succeed in the business world. Culture with an education that will make the student of practical use is what we want, and the educational institution that thinks only of culture is about as bad off as the educational institution that thinks only of the practical affairs of life. Our educational institutions should keep in touch with manufacturing operations, and instructors in chemistry should keep their feet upon the earth, even if we cannot expect them at all times to keep their heads out of the clouds.

Since the war started it has been a wonderful thing to see how chemists generally have offered themselves to our Government in the hope that they would be able to help in solving the practical problems confronting it. Many instructors of academic chemistry descended from their exalted positions and attempted to handle problems which they, by experience, have been unfitted to solve. All honor to those men; we do not criticize them, and

have only praise to offer for their self-sacrifice. How much better would it have been, however, if these men had been better acquainted with the practical matters with which they became intrusted. They came nobly to our country's assistance. They broke down the barriers with which they were surrounded, and it is a delicious hope that when peace arrives they will not allow these barriers again to be erected.

To chemists generally I address this word: You have the power of influencing the opinion of manufacturers, those that control industries and the opinions of those who control the policy of our educational institutions. I would ask you to insist upon it that the manufacturers of our country and our educational institutions get closer together, and that between them there be opened up wide avenues of intercourse. The result will be that each will be modified. Our industries will be influenced by our educational institutions will have breathed into them some of the life of the business world.

We all know that this exposition is to be a success, but success in the best sense of the term involves the power of growth. Success does not consist only in the doing of single definite things, but in the bigger sense means the doing of a series of definite things, each member of the series being of a greater value than that which immediately preceded it. My few remarks are directed to the desire that chemists and chemical industries, and expositions of this kind will have the vitality and growing power so that each succeeding achievement will surpass that which preceded it, in a progressive and developing series.

It Was Coming to Him.

A lieutenant at an eastern army camp who carried himself rather cockily, was joshing an Italian rookie.

"What did you do with your peanut stand when you came into the army?" he asked.

"Sold it," replied the rookie. "And your street organ—what did you do with that?"

"Sold it." "Well, how about da monk? Did you sell him, too?"

"No," said the rookie, "they drafted him into the army and made a lieutenant out of him." Curtain.—Ex.

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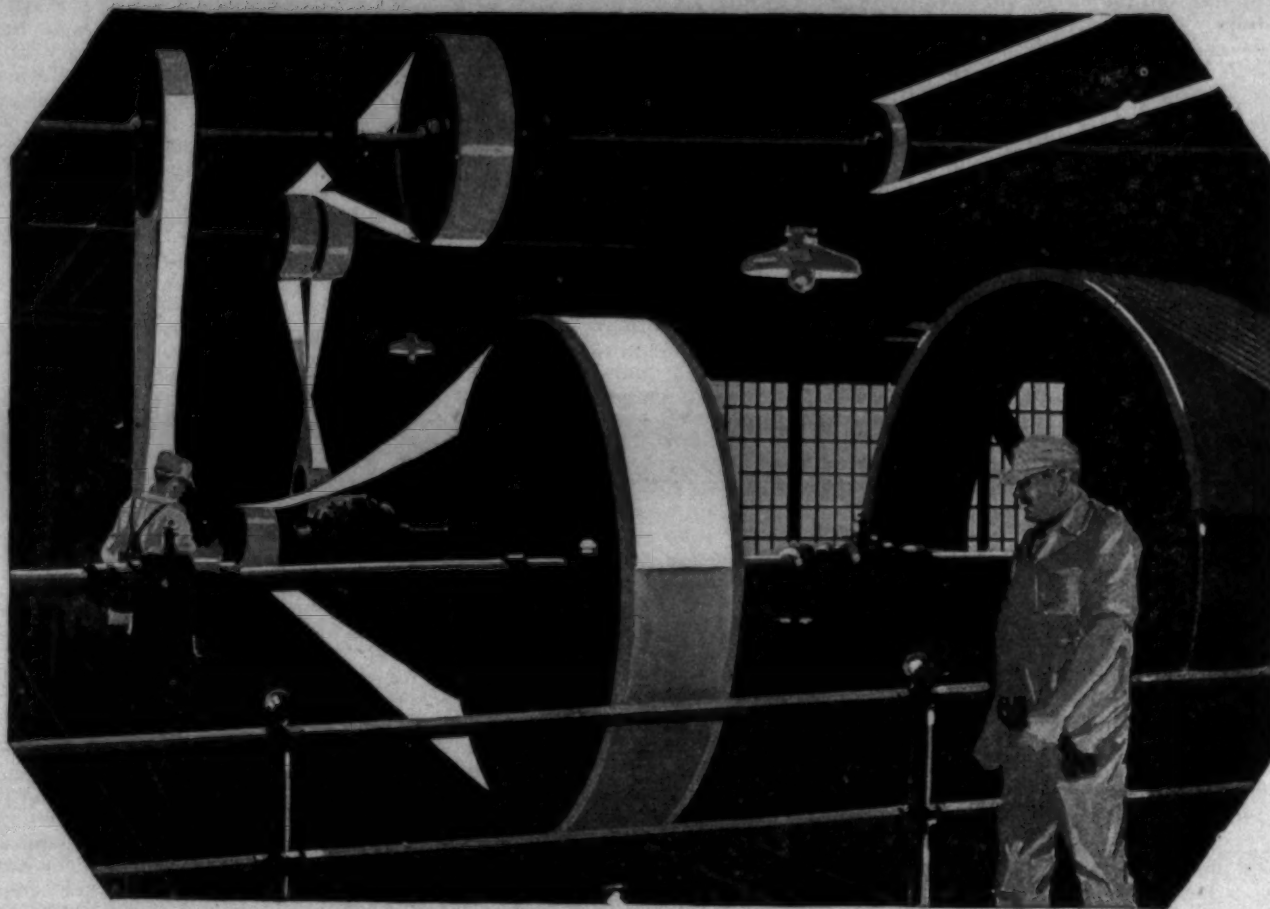
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(Continued from Page 3.)

stretched over many years at temperatures of between 140 degrees F. and 300 degrees F. All kinds of pressures are used from below the atmosphere to 150 pounds to the inch; intermittent and continuous diffusion and percolation are alike used, depending upon the product to be produced, and you may be interested in knowing that a difference of 10 degrees in the extraction temperature of certain materials will cause a profound difference in the quality and also in the yield or amount of extract produced. An extract plant at best has always been an expensive proposition, and where the barks, leaves and fruits are used which are of seasonal gathering, the manufacturer is compelled to maintain an enormous stock of raw material. In our own plants we have not less than 25,000 tons of bark on hand today, none of which can be used until later on this year, and there will be no more to be had until the summer of 1919, which in turn cannot be used again until after October. We, therefore, have to carry stocks to last as long as fourteen months, which makes the amount of capital invested in these industries very great indeed.

The woods are cut in one of two manners—either by a large revolving disc, with knives placed upon the edge, and to which the logs are fed by a power feed, or else by means of the better-known wood hog, which is an exceedingly heavy piece of machinery revolving at very high speed, and to which the wood is generally fed by gravity. Instead of the cutting part of this apparatus being placed on the outside of a flat disc or wheel, it is similar to a spool or V-shaped wheel, on the inside of the V being the chipping knives, which are generally staggered. While this apparatus will cut wood more quickly than the disc, it does not chip it as well, at least this is the opinion of a number of authorities, although I must say that the authorities consulted all use the disc chipper. Some idea of the magnitude of the discs may be had when you understand that one of these discs alone is operating in the United States which weighs 35 tons. After the wood is chipped it is generally run through disintegrators, such as the Williams or Jeffries mills. You probably are familiar with both of these, but for those who may not be, these mills are simply crushing apparatus containing several score of loose heavy hammers, entirely free excepting at one end, near the center of the mill and swing from a common central disc. The edge of these hammers moves at a speed of approximately one and one-half miles per minute, and with about 250 h. p. behind them, any material that gets into their grasp is generally disintegrated or else the mill gives way. There have been times when through carelessness or oversight a steel wedge used for splitting the larger logs or a railroad spike—in the case of car bark—has gone through the mill and been hammered around insides of

the cages until the edges are worn off sufficiently for it be thrown out white hot on the floor or into the elevators which convey it to the rooms wherein the ground material is generally held before extraction. This often times is the cause of the greatly dreaded dust explosions which have wrecked several extract plants. After the material has been properly prepared—and, in passing, it might be stated that the size and cut of the preparation has a tremendous bearing upon the time of extraction, which again has bearing upon the quality produced—it is conveyed by the necessary automatic machinery to either autoclaves or wooden extractors. The autoclaves are either of steel or steel lined with tile, copper or bronze. We generally use the copper ones, bronze fitted. These autoclaves take charge of from one to three tons, according to the size, and are fitted with lines for water, liquor, live and exhaust steam, compressed air and vacuum, so that they can be used for any type of extract that it is desired to produce. The open extractors are generally made of wood, and hold from six to twelve tons at a charge, but owing to the difficulty of controlling the oxidation, always present when liquids containing tannin are exposed in thin solution to the atmosphere, these large tubs have been superseded in the modern works by autoclaves, although for certain purposes they are still largely used. After the material is exhausted by the necessary solvents, the head liquors are concentrated, general in vacuo, although occasionally they are partly evaporated in plenum. There are, of course, variants of this, as, for instance, in the making of powdered extract, sometimes the thin liquors are concentrated in vacuo and then finished in the open, and vice versa, depending altogether upon the material which is to be produced. There is a multiplicity of apparatus for the finishing of these extracts, and it seems to me that the principal difference between them is that one costs more than the other. So far as to the manufacture.

The uses are various. Silk, wool, cotton, leather, paper, all draw upon the natural dyewood extract maker, but I believe that their best use is for wool, silk, leather and wall paper lake. They seem to be particularly fitted by nature for these purposes, and generally nature knows what she is doing. There never has been any really satisfactory substitute for the black which is produced on leather by logwood, and the very best silks and broadclothes are always dyed with this particular product, and as to wall paper, even in Germany the wall paper manufacturers used to prefer quercitron to the color lakes that were made by the artificial color makers in Germany. It may be that our product sold over there so well because the artificial color makers did not use the same brand of persuasive art upon their own people that they did upon our dyers here before the war.

There has always been one very great advantage that the artificial color possessed over the natural colors, and that is their ease of applica-

tion. With anilines an operator took a certain amount of material that he wished to dye and placed it in a vessel containing the diluted dyestuff with a little salt or sulphuric acid, turned on the steam, and in an hour the whole operation was finished. With the natural dyestuffs it was different. First of all, the goods had to be soaked in some material that had an affinity for the dyestuff, the so-called mordant, and after this they were placed in the dyestuff and turned around or worked, as the expression is, until the requisite colors developed. This required two operations—first, the mordanting and then the dyeing, and twice the time; and although our business was increasing in the United States for the natural dyewoods before the war, until in the early part of 1914 we made and sold more dyewood extracts than we ever had done for any similar period since 1869, nevertheless, we could not get over this seemingly insurmountable obstacle to the general employment of our production until the fall of 1917.

It has been taken for granted by the dyewood extract chemists that the following conditions obtain: First, that alizarine is artificial madder; that natural madder is a dyewood extract or, if you prefer it, a vegetable product. If alizarine can be made so that it will no longer be a mordant color, it is obvious that the vegetable product madder can also be made so as no longer to be a mordant color, and if the madder plant stands as a generic type of all of the dyewoods, then by treatment similar to that which the artificial colors receive it, might be possible to produce wood extracts that would no longer require mordanting in a separate bath in order to fasten on to the fiber.

On November 22, 1917, our company took out patents upon single bath dyewood extracts made from vegetable dyewoods, and here are some dyed swatches of wool and here one of mixed wool and cotton dyed simply by taking a certain quantity of the dyestuff, dissolving it in water, placing the fiber to be dyed in the bath and treating it exactly similar to the artificial dyestuff. This has removed the one-point of superiority possessed by so many of the artificial colors, and

we believe now that the natural dyewood industry will develop along its just and proper lines. Too long have we been content with producing exactly what we produced before, and too long also have we been content to let some interested party say that ours was indeed a veritable dyeing industry, in the sense that it was partly moribund and that there was no hope for us. Today, when we are operating at what we consider normal capacity for the looms and dye houses in this country, there are required not less than 150,000 tons of logwood and 50,000 tons of quercitron bark to produce the dyes that are being used for the dyeing of black, blue and yellow, and in proportion to the amount of looms engaged in 1918, and those being engaged on similar production in 1914, there is actually a little less proportionate use of dyewood extracts than there was in 1914, owing to the difficulty in securing supplies from foreign ports due to the shipping situation, and this has compelled some of the dyers to cut down the quantity of logwood that they are using and substitute some of the artificial colors instead.

Just one thing more, and that is in the various medical journals there have been some statements appearing recently covering the use of flavine in gunshot wounds. This has appeared in "Chemical Abstracts," "American Medicine" and "The Lancet," and inasmuch as my company is the only manufacturer of flavine which is a trade-marked registered name for the concentrated yellow dyestuff made by us from the inner bark of the black oak, I have done all in my power to bring to the attention of those interested that flavine has no therapeutic action whatsoever. The material spoken of incorrectly and wrongfully called flavine is one of the acridine derivatives used for dyeing yellow made, I believe, by the Bayer Company, and with their usual disregard for any hampering conventions they have seen fit to take the name of the best yellow dyestuff they know, namely, flavine, and label their infernal acridine derivative with it, and I take this opportunity of drawing attention to this newer use of a natural dyestuff, namely, the labeling of an artificial color with a name that does not belong to it.

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COMBINING these operations in our Hustler Continuous Process Machine, saves time, labor and materials, and consequently reduces cost.

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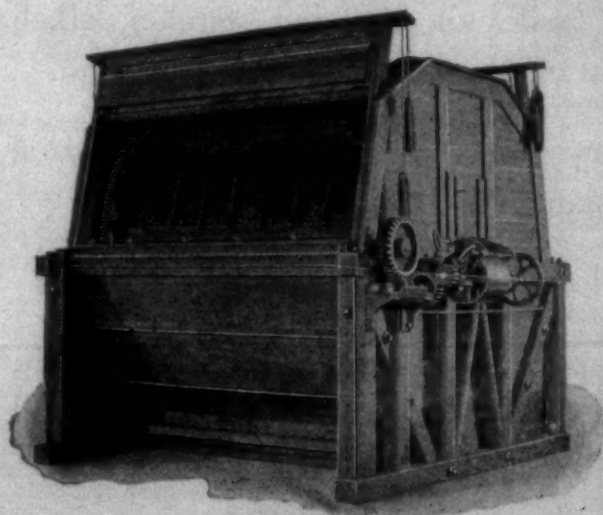
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WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

DYEING MACHINES



Circulating Tape Raw Stock Dyeing and Bleaching
Machines. Revolving Cylinder Type Raw Stock
Dyeing and Bleaching Machines. Revolving
Cylinder Hosiery Dyeing Machines.

Delahunty Dyeing Machine Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Spanish Influenza Information.

We mentioned editorially last week that our editor, as president of the Rotary Club of Charlotte, had assisted in placing in 8,000 Charlotte homes cards containing information about the "Prevention of Spanish Influenza." As soon as our publication reached the mills we began to receive letters and wires asking for the cards in lots ranging from one

dozen to five hundred and we turned the orders over to the Observer Printing House of Charlotte. This week the Observer Printing House is practically shut down by influenza and it has been difficult for them to fill the orders that have reached us. A copy of the card is therefore printed in this issue.

The sending out of these cards was done in order to help the mills and we have been glad to give our assistance to them.

INFLUENZA or "LA GRIPPE"

(SPANISH INFLUENZA)

A DANGEROUS DISEASE. HOW IT SPREADS AND HOW IT MAY BE PREVENTED

Influenza is a germ disease, the germs being found chiefly in the nose, mouth, and throat. The germs live only a short time outside the human body. Persons who have had the disease may continue to carry the infection for some time after recovery from an attack. It is spread by the passage of secretions containing the germs from one person to another. Coughing and sneezing seems to be the chief method of spreading the germs. A spray loaded with the germs is thrown from out into the air by coughing and sneezing, and persons within several feet may breathe in the fine droplets containing the infection. The germs are also spread by means of common drinking cups, common towels, kissing, handshaking, and in schools by toys, pencils, and playthings. Persons caring for the sick are often infected.

It is very communicable, and most people exposed to infection contract it. Persons exposed usually show symptoms in two to four days. Pneumonia frequently results from this disease, and is the cause of many deaths.

Precautions to Prevent Infection.

- (1) As the disease seems to be spread chiefly by spray infections, all crowds should be avoided. Theaters, crowded cars, dances, churches, picture shows, and other places where a number of persons are thrown together in a closed room, seem to be centers for the spread of the disease.
- (2) Avoid all close contact, such as kissing, handshaking, especially when such persons have colds or coughs.
- (3) Do not use any common drinking cup or towel. If you buy soda water, see that it is served in a paper cup; then you are certain not to get the secretions from another person's mouth or nose. If you work with a number of people, see that proper drinking facilities are provided.
- (4) If you must cough or sneeze, it is your patriotic duty to hold a handkerchief over the mouth. If you are sitting near someone who is coughing without holding a handkerchief over his mouth, put a handkerchief over your nose quickly.
- (5) Do not go to work if you have any symptoms of influenza, and do not hang around the streets exposing others. Go to bed, and warn your neighbors.
- (6) Do not allow any children to attend school from a home in which there is a case of influenza. They will likely develop it in two or three days; and can go back to school when well.
- (7) If your child complains of feeling badly, keep it at home. By so doing, you may protect an entire room full of children.
- (8) Do not get angry if the nurse sends your child home because it has some fever, or is sneezing. Watch it, to prevent pneumonia, which may cause death.
- (9) A spraying of the nose or throat with a mild antiseptic, such as "Dakin's Solution" or "Cholazene," three times each day, and especially after being in crowds, may help to prevent infection. If you have had the disease, the spray will certainly do good to prevent infection of others.
- (10) In visiting persons who have this disease, it is best to have a towel or handkerchief over the mouth and nose. Do not visit the sick unless you care to take this precaution. Otherwise, you will be in the same condition as the patient in two or three days.

To Prevent Pneumonia

Do not expose yourself in draughts, and keep your feet dry. If you must be out in the rain, use an umbrella. If you begin to ache, go to bed at once, and stay there. Keep the room warm, but have plenty of fresh air in it. Stay in bed until all symptoms have subsided, and do not go to work until entirely well. You must then be very careful not to expose yourself. Take care of the small children. Put plenty of clothing on them, and when they show any symptoms of influenza put them to bed and keep them there several days. Do not allow them to play on the ground, or go barefooted on the street, while they have the disease. A little care may save the child's life. Call a physician.

After Recovery

Stay at home until most of the cough has subsided. Keep the child who has had it from school until he is entirely well.

Prepared by the Charlotte Department of Health.

Thursday, October 10, 1918.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

American Dyestuff Industry an Accomplished Fact.

The developments growing out of the great war made it evident by the spring of 1915 that America would be obliged to look to itself for the accustomed supply of dyestuffs. There was no question without them. The great textile, leather, paper and other industries were in great part dependent upon dyes for the production of merchantable goods. Natural dyestuffs could in part fill the gap caused by the elimination of Germany as a source of supply of coal-tar dyes; but natural dyestuffs could not be obtained in sufficient quantities nor were they in many cases acceptable substitutes either by reason of lack of fastness or variety of hue, or because of difficulty of application. If the textile, leather, paper and other industries, giving employment to perhaps 2,000,000 people and producing goods at a value of perhaps \$4,000,000, were to continue doing "business as usual," an American coal-tar dyestuff industry had to be created. The problem for solution by the American dyestuff manufacturer was practically as follows: "To provide such a line of coal-tar dyes in variety of hue, method of application and fastness will meet the needs of the manufacturers, having in mind the requirements of the ultimate consumer for service on the one hand, and the exigencies of manufacture on the other." The development of the American industry has proceeded on correct lines from the standpoint of the interest of all concerned. Those dyes required in largest amounts have actually been made first, and new projects have been undertaken roughly in the order of their importance as measured by the amount consumed. Well-established American dyes made to-day by recognized manufacturers are equal in quality to the same dyes as formerly made in Germany. It is true that a considerable number of dyes formerly made in Germany are not as yet made in America. The lack of those dyes is partly responsible for lack of fastness to light and wear being sometimes observable in textile fabrics. As a rule, however, such lack of fastness is due to faulty application, or to the wrong choice of available dyes for the job in hand. American dyestuff manufac-

turers appear to be proceeding as though assured of a permanent industry.—"Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering."

Statement of Cotton Committee.

The public and in particular the cotton interests are warned against giving credence to unauthorized reports, rumors and information purporting to come from the Cotton Committee or the Committee on Cotton Distribution. All authentic information will be published over the signature of Thomas Walker Page, Chairman of the Cotton Committee, or Charles J. Brad, Chairman of the Committee on Cotton Distribution. The Cotton Committee now makes the following announcement: First, the Committee will not recommend that a price be fixed on raw cotton at the present time, nor will it so recommend in any event before sufficient time has elapsed to test the effect as a stabilizing influence of the work assigned to the Committee on Cotton Distribution, unless in the meantime unexpected changes occur in the cotton market of such violence as to threaten the welfare of legitimate interests.

Second, the Committee on Cotton Distribution has been organized, and has been directed to effect as quickly as possible an equitable distribution of cotton as to quantity and also as to grade among both domestic and foreign manufacturers, with a special view to providing for the proper utilization of the surplus of grades below middling.

Note—It is planned to accomplish this distribution by regulations applying to foreign and domestic manufacturers without interference with the usual trading between farmers and buyers or merchants.

Third, all purchases both for foreign and for domestic consumption will continue to be made at market prices through the marketing and distribution agencies commonly used, unless and until the Cotton Committee shall determine and announce that a necessity has arisen for making a change.

In view of this announcement the Cotton Committee hopes that agencies engaged in the cotton industry will proceed in the normal trade condition of business without uncertainty or hesitation.

Glenwood Cotton Mills.

Easley, S. C.

M. E. Garrison.....Superintendent
J. L. Davis.....Carder
D. T. Golightly.....Spinner
W. P. League.....Weaver
G. M. Roberson.....Cloth Room
D. B. Cobb.....M. M.

Greer Plant Victor-Monaghan Mills.

Greer, S. C.

C. M. Hemphill.....Superintendent
D. S. Mattox.....Carder
R. W. Herd.....Spinner
J. M. Carman.....Weaver
J. J. Wham.....Cloth Room
C. W. Wilson.....M. M.

Franklin Mills.

Greer, S. C.

E. H. Shanklin.....Manager
L. L. Chandler.....Superintendent
H. A. Shirley.....Carder
J. C. Neal.....Spinner
A. L. Noblett.....Weaver
G. P. Garrett.....Cloth Room
W. F. Hodge.....M. M.

Victor Plant Victor-Monaghan Mills.

Greer, S. C.

H. E. Bates.....Superintendent
P. A. Bolt.....Carder
E. C. Herring.....Spinner
Z. V. Mode.....Weaver No. 1
H. E. Littlejohn.....Weaver No. 2
J. E. McQuann.....Cloth Room
W. R. Mosley.....M. M.

No Top Sway With LAMINAR Roving Cans

They revolve truly—sliver coils up uniformly inside. LAMINARS are noted for their nicety of construction and tough, wear-resisting qualities.

All LAMINAR receptacles are durably made of VULCOT Fibre—a higher development of Vulcanized Cotton Fibre. They will not crack or split when subjected to hard usage and in ordinary wear will last many years.

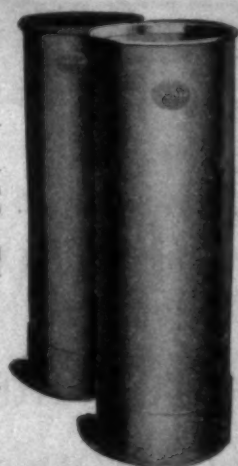
Let us know YOUR needs. We will send you full particulars regarding the LAMINAR line of mill containers.

American Vulcanized Fibre Co.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers



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C. C. BELL, Vice-Pres.
Resident Mgr.
Head Office and Factories
WILMINGTON, DEL.



For Quillers use A00000 on the steps of Spindles



The steps of spindles of Quillers need careful lubrication to avoid power losses and wear of bearings.

A single drop of A00000 grade NON-FLUID OIL is usually all that the small bearings need for a long time.

NON-FLUID OIL lasts longer in the bearings than fluid oil and is more economical to apply (a drop at a time instead of a stream) a double saving.

Use A00000 also on roll necks of spinning bearings of looms, ring-oiling shafting, motors, etc.

Send today for free testing samples and complete descriptive matter.

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Branches: Atlanta, Ga. Charlotte, N. C.
Lewis W. Thomason, District Manager, Charlotte, North Carolina

MAKE EVERY CAR OF COAL LAST LONGER

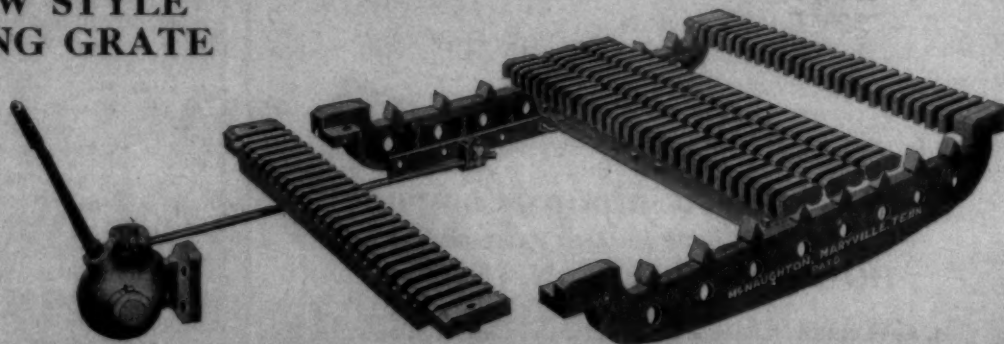
McNAUGHTON NEW STYLE SECTIONAL SHAKING GRATE

is a Brilliant Labor and Fuel Saver

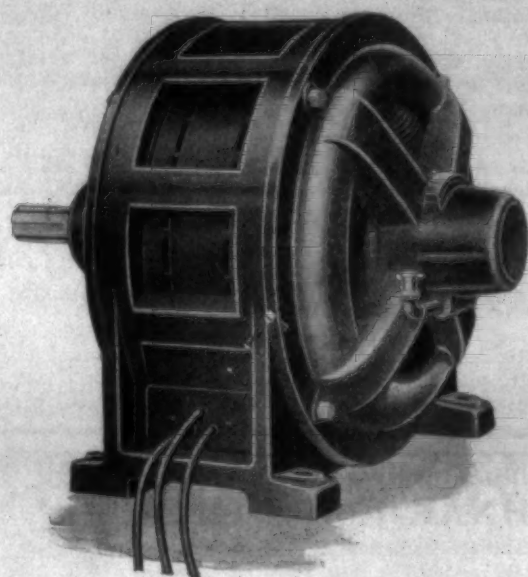
Manufactured by the concern having the largest and best equipped exclusive grate bar plant in America, built up by its method of giving results.

It saves coal because it gives better combustion and because the fireman just naturally does his work so much better and easier with the use of it.

McNaughton Manufacturing Co.
MARYVILLE, TENN.



THE GRATE THAT DOES NOT BURN



Howell Motors

are wound with a double cotton enameled magnet wire, giving double protection against electrical break downs.

DELIVERIES

Unusually good deliveries can be made on the following motors:

- 20 H.P., 25 H.P., 30 H.P., 35 H.P., 1800 R.P.M. motors
- 5 H.P., 7½ H.P., 10 H.P., 15 H.P., 20 H.P., 25 H.P., 1200 R.P.M. Motors
- 5 H.P., 7½ H.P., 10 H.P., 15 H.P., 20 H.P., 900 R.P.M. motors
- 5 H.P., 7½ H.P., 10 H.P., 15 H.P., 900 R.P.M. motors

Howell Electric Motors Company

GENERAL OFFICES AND FACTORY
HOWELL, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

J. R. PURSER, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

America's Supremacy in Electrochemistry.

By F. J. Tone, President, American Electrochemical Society.

During the past four years we all must agree that the chemical industry of America has passed through the most important period of its history. This has been a war not only between efficiently organized armies and nations but between efficiently organized industries. Our chemical industry today is pitted against the chemical industry of Germany, and one has only to study this great exposition to be convinced that the American chemist is going to measure up to his opportunity. At the beginning of the war our industry was highly organized in special fields, but it lacked symmetrical development. It was unbalanced. It lacked self-containedness and co-ordination. It has taken the war to enable the chemical industry to find itself and it has likewise taken the war to enable this country to discover that it has a great chemical industry and to recognize it as a great national asset; and it must be said that one of the big forces which have worked toward the progress of chemistry and toward public recognition of chemistry in America has been this exposition. We give all honor to the men whose foresight and energy made this possible.

In this big forward movement of the past four years the electrochemist has played a large part. America has long enjoyed a supremacy in electrochemistry, but in spite of the strong position of the industry before the war no one would have dared to predict the expansion which the war would demand of us. It has called for chlorine, cyanamide, air nitrates and phosphorus in vast quantities. It has required the ferro-alloy industry, the electrode industry and the abrasive industry to quadruple their outputs.

As a single example, consider briefly the contribution of electrochemistry and electrometallurgy to the aircraft program. The airplane motor has a crank case and pistons of aluminum. Its crank shaft and engine parts subject to the greatest strains are all composed of chrome alloy steel. All of these parts are brought to mechanical perfection and made interchangeable by being finished to a fraction of a thousandth of an inch by means of the modern grinding wheels made from electric furnace abrasives. Calcium carbide and its derivative, acetylene, are making possible an ample supply of cellulose acetate for airplane dope. When the aviator trains his machine gun on an enemy plane his firing is made effective by tracer bullets of magnesium or phosphorus. When our bombing planes begin to carry war into Germany it will be with bombs perhaps of ammonium nitrate or picric acid or other high explosives all depending largely in their manufacture on electrochemical reagents. Without the pioneer work of Hall, Acheson, Wilson, Bradley and others the present aircraft program would be absolutely impossible of achievement.

Then there is gas warfare, the

very basis of which is chlorine. Germany has long been a nation of chemists, and when she planned a war of frightfulness it followed as a matter of course that she should seek to make it also a war of chemical frightfulness. Much as we deplore it, therefore, we have been forced to throw our best energies to the solution of the problems of gas warfare. It is interesting to note that chlorine, the product of the electrolytic cell is the basis of mustard gas, chlor-picrin, phosgene and almost all of the important war gases. Thus does electrochemistry enter fundamentally into the modern military machine.

It is important for us to remember that while we are working to develop our industry to a point where it will meet the demands of the war, our work is only begun. If this is, in a measure, a chemists' war, we must work to see that afterwards we have a chemists' peace. After the war will come bigger problems and bigger responsibilities; no one will have a bigger opportunity than the chemist to make life better and to serve his fellowman. We have the problems of the conservation and proper utilization of our resources, the elimination of wastes, the problems of foodstuffs, clothing and sanitation. All these problems, and many others, touch the everyday life of the people and are preeminently the problems of the chemist. Fortunately the nation is coming to realize to what an extent it depends in war and in peace on the work of the chemist. But the establishment of the Chemical Warfare Service our place in the military organization has been definitely recognized. We want the same recognition in the councils of the nation after the war.

—Buy Liberty Bonds—

Highland Park Mill Awards Garden Prizes.

Charlotte, N. C.—The committee composed of the three ministers of Highland Park village No. 3, Messrs. Moose, Myers and Campbell, have just awarded the prizes offered by the company for best flower and vegetable gardens in the village this year.

In the vegetable garden contest the following are the winners of prizes: First prize of \$10, Mrs. M. C. Hunneycutt; second prize of \$5, Mrs. F. C. Rollins.

Following are the five ladies who won a prize each: Mesdames J. P. Pope, G. A. Brooks, G. D. Martin, C. W. Fletcher and M. D. Austin.

In the best flower garden contest the following ladies won:

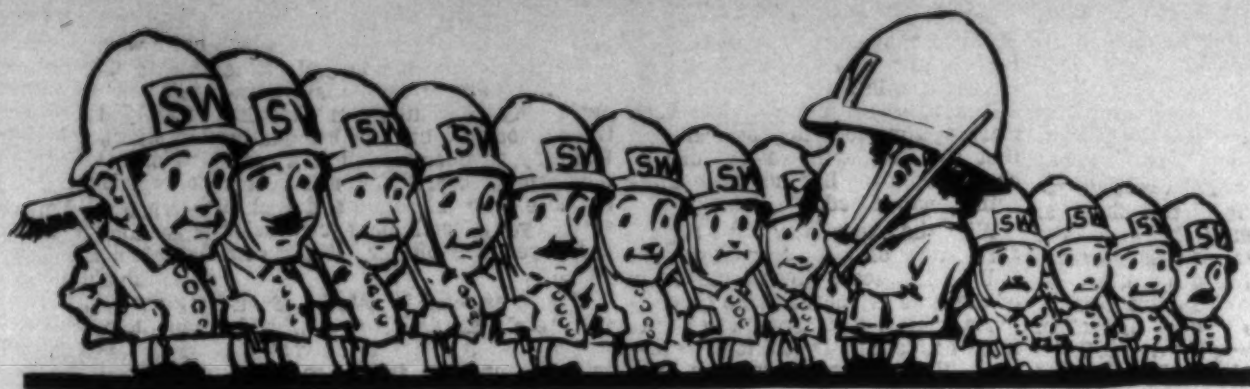
First prize of \$10, Mrs. Elijah Hunneycutt; second prize of \$5, Mrs. R. L. Melton. The following five ladies won prizes of \$2 each: Mesdames J. L. Wilson, R. L. Summers, C. W. Causey, John Newman and W. B. Hughes.

—Buy Liberty Bonds—

Right.

"The man who gives in when he is wrong," said the street orator, "is a wise man; but he who gives in when he is right is —"

"Married!" said a meek voice in the crowd.—Ex.



White Wings of Industry

Keeping thousands of mills, stores and factories clean—The Sherwin-Williams Upkeep Family—eighteen members. Each made to do one thing best. In each member works the experience and training of fifty years.

Heading the White Wings of Industry is S-W Brighten-Up Mill White. On your factory walls it reflects more light than other paints. Its quiet rich tone is restful to working eyes and gives the effect and result of daylight.

S-W Brighten-Up Mill White does with two coats what many paints do with three coats in paint reflecting qualities. You save one third the expense and obtain better work from all your payroll.

And S-W Brighten-Up Mill White cuts down accidents—keeps up health—puts pride in the factory workers and makes profit for factory owners.

To the right are listed the eighteen White Wings of Industry. Used as a group they care for every need of store, shop, mill or factory. Bought in combination they save purchasing costs shipping costs, warehouse costs. They standardize your paint requirements. The use of the S-W Industrial Upkeep Family gives you the assurance that you have bought the best.

Write for the story of the Industrial Upkeep Family. It is contained in a book that you will enjoy reading. It tells how other business men are keeping costs down by standardized prevention.

The Sherwin-Williams Company

807 Canal Road, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Branch offices and warehouses in all important cities

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PRODUCTS

PAINTS AND VARNISHES

DYESTUFFS, COLORS, PIGMENTS, CHEMICALS, INSECTICIDES,

DISINFECTANTS, WOOD PRESERVATIVES



- Sherwin-Williams Industrial Upkeep Products
1. S-W Brighten-Up Mill-White Enamel (Flat and Gloss)
 2. S - W Standard Cottage Paints
 3. Dado Enamels
 4. Machinery Enamels
 5. Aluminum Paint
 6. Sprinkler Enamel
 7. Conduit Paint
 8. Salamander Smokestack Paint
 9. Factory Coating
 10. Pipe Enamels
 11. Metal Protective Paints
 - a. Metalastic
 - b. Galvanized Iron Primer
 - c. Reinforced Red Lead
 12. Fence and Rough Building Paints.
 13. Concrete and Cement Paint.
 14. Concrete Floor Paint
 15. Sash and Door Paint
 16. Old Dutch Process White Lead
 17. S-W Linseed Oil
 18. Utility Varnishes
 19. Wood Preservation
 20. Composition Roof and Metal Paints.
- Each for its purpose is best

Have American Dye Makers Been Too Rapid for Genuine Progress?

—Buy Bonds—

(By H. Gardner McKerrow, at Whose Call the American Dyestuffs Association Was Formed.)

A careful study of the various exhibits of dyestuffs at the Chemical Exposition recently held at the Grand Central Palace was, in some respects, somewhat disquieting.

On the surface the extraordinary accomplishments of American chemists in meeting the dyestuff situation so promptly in 1916 and 1917 cannot but be gratifying to our national pride, and the thoroughness with which the needs for the more ordinary colors were supplied undoubtedly saved the day for our color using industries. It is not yet safe, however, to indulge in too great a degree of optimism, or to believe that this country is now, and will be forever, independent of German sources of supply.

The exhibits, as a whole, do not reveal many colors which have not been shown before, and not a few of those types which were obtainable twelve months ago have been withdrawn, or have become exceedingly difficult to obtain. This is particularly the case with the basic dyes, and methylene blue, bismarck brown R, chrysoidine, metanil yellow, and to a less extent, methyl violet are practically off the market except for odd lots which may be offered from time to time through brokers.

Undoubtedly this is largely attributable to war conditions and the requirements of the Government for crudes and intermediates which enter into the structure of these colors, but are also essential in our national consecration to the prosecution of the war before everything else. Therefore, this condition must be met with patriotic acceptance.

Behind and beyond these considerations, however, the discerning investigator cannot but have an uncomfortable feeling that the American dyestuff industry has been marking time for the past year, and that the first enthusiastic rush of accomplishment has not been altogether maintained.

With the exception of one apparently successful color, vat dyes are still an iridescent dream, and many of the urgently needed acid colors—blues, violets and greens, of the more brilliant and ultra fast types—are still unredeemed promises. The great preoccupation of the mills on Government olive drab shades has provided a measurable respite in the demand for these, but for the dyeing of fashion and mode shades, with which so many of our leading dress goods mills have become identified, these colors are indispensable.

When the newly formed American Dyestuffs Association departed from the original conception of its opportunity and object, and jettisoned the doctrine of the standardization of American dyestuffs, the outcome which might very easily have been foreseen promptly took place.

Having no standards to which the trade as a whole was adhering—no sheet anchor holding them to a fixed position—and being compelled to work with intermediates which in themselves were not up to the original standards of strength and purity in many cases, a general letting down of strength and quality was inevitable. And this is exactly what has taken place. American dyes are not, in many instances, as good as those which were manufactured in the first buoyant days of the new industry, when, with experimentation and development converted into accomplishment, colors were placed on the market which, type for type and class for class, were in every

way the equal of corresponding German dyes.

Even the oldest and largest of the manufacturers of dyestuffs are experiencing difficulty in keeping their products up to the quality formerly attained, and it is a common remark heard from color users in these days that such and such a firm's dyes or such and such a color is "20 per cent off" or "15 per cent weak."

The American Dyestuffs Manufacturers' Association is now making a belated effort to correct the mistake made in failing to recognize the essential need of a well conceived method of standardization. It has established a standardization committee composed of several able authorities in the industry, whose efforts will undoubtedly result in a recovery of the lost ground, so that, as the crudes and intermediates become more available and less costly, as our war objects are accomplished, the American dyestuff industry may be again expected to fulfill its early promise.

Another cause for criticism on the part of the color user is that too much attention has been devoted to the export trade at the expense of the domestic requirements. We have jubilantly called the world to witness that we are now exporting to foreign countries per annum as much as we ever imported in the same time from Germany. This is true, but in the meanwhile our own mills, when in need of colors, are only too often met with the reply that their particular needs are "oversold," or deliveries cannot be made for two, three or four months. There is no question that the confidence of many of our American mills in the new industry has been seriously impaired by the above conditions; some of them unavoidable, but others undoubtedly caused by mistaken methods of manufac-

turing and trading. Patience has been worn threadbare, and, patriotic though one may be, he would welcome an opportunity of again securing types of colors on which his styles, his costs and his organization have been based for the past forty years.

When the time comes for the resurrection of former allegiances it is not in the least degree probable that the old method of manufacturing dyes on the banks of the Rhine and their exportation to this country will be followed; rather the attempt will be made to attack the situation through some interest already established here, and already enjoying the confidence of the trade. German brands and German trademarks will be offered, made in this country, but the profits of the dyestuff industry will still find their way through indirect channels—as has recently been shown by the carefully laid plans revealed in the Bayer case—into German pockets.

Whether this is the most desirable result of our much heralded effort to render ourselves independent of German domination may be a matter of opinion, but the process of again putting our industrial neck under the Teutonic heel, even though that heel be encased in an American shoe, is bound to be a painful one for those small manufacturers of dyestuffs, who, after all, whether their object was altruistic or purely selfish, saved the situation in 1916 and 1917, and enabled our manufacturers to avoid the color famine with which they were threatened, at the time the breaking out of the war dislocated their normal sources of supply.

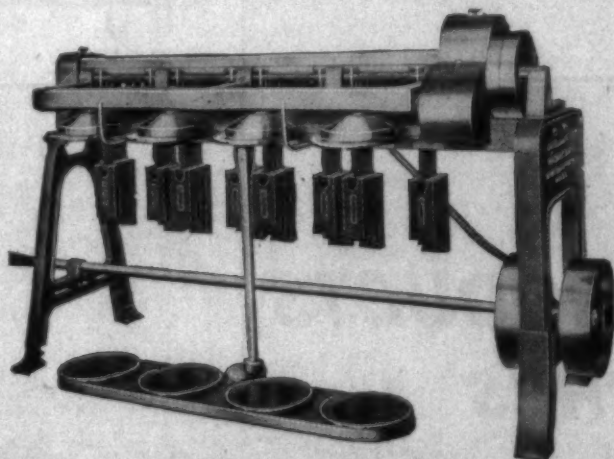
The situation is not a hopeless one—indeed it is full of encouragement—but it will need careful and patriotic handling, in order that selfish domination of the industry by wealthy and predominating in-

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

TEXTILE MACHINERY

Complete Waste Reworking Plants

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agent
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



STANDARD DRAWING FRAME

terests with accompanying elimination of the healthful principle of competition not in accord with the newly awakening spirit of the times may not send us harking back to the condition of 1870 and 1880; when the small operator had no rights which the large one was bound to respect.

—Buy Liberty Bonds—

Past Prices of Cotton.

In connection with the agitation from the fixation of the price of cotton, it is interesting to observe the history of the cotton market for over a century as this has recently been compiled. The striking point in connection with it is that the law of supply and demand has been uniformly operative in this market. The price has been governed on the unregulated market according to the size of the crop produced. If the crop was large, the price was low, and the contrary is equally true. The following tabulation is not only interesting as bearing on the discussion now going on, but it is worth keeping:

Year.	Crop.	Price	
		Low.	High
1792	13,333	....	29½
1793	22,222	....	32
1794	35,556	....	36½
1796	44,444	....	36½
1797	48,889	....	34
1798	66,667	....	39
1799	88,889	....	44
1800	155,556	....	28
1801	210,526	....	44
1802	241,228	....	19
1803	252,101	....	19
1804	240,741	....	20
1805	281,128	....	23
1806	347,826	....	22
1801	285,714	....	21½
1808	271,739	....	19
1809	366,031	....	16
1810	340,000	....	16
1811	269,360	....	15½
1812	304,878	....	10½
1813	304,878	....	12
1814	284,553	....	15
1815	363,636	....	21
1816	457,656	....	29½
1917	460,993	....	26½
1818	448,029	....	34
1819	596,429	....	24
1820	606,061	....	17
1821	647,482	11	20
1822	742,049	10	18
1823	620,805	9	17
1824	762,411	11½	18
1825	891,608	12	30
1826	1,121,667	9	17½
1827	957,281	8½	11½
1828	720,593	8½	13
1829	870,415	8	11½
1830	976,845	8	12½
1831	1,038,847	7½	13½
1832	987,477	7	12
1833	1,070,438	9½	17
1834	1,205,394	9½	18
1835	1,254,328	12½	20
1836	1,360,725	12½	20
1837	1,423,930	7½	20
1838	1,801,497	7¼	14
1839	1,360,532	9½	17
1840	2,177,836	6	13½
1841	1,634,954	7	11½
1842	1,683,574	5	10½
1843	2,378,875	6½	8½
1844	2,030,409	5½	9½
1793	22,222	....	32
1845	2,394,503	5	6½
1846	2,100,537	7	9½
1847	1,778,651	8½	13½

1848	2,439,786	6	13
1846	2,866,938	5½	10½
1850	2,333,718	10	13½
1851	2,454,442	8½	15
1852	3,126,310	8½	11½
1853	3,416,214	9¼	11½
1854	3,074,979	10	11½
1855	2,928,634	8½	13
1856	3,655,557	9	11½
1857	3,093,737	11½	15½
1858	3,257,339	8½	15½
1859	4,018,914	11	13½
1860	4,861,292	10½	11½
1861	3,849,469	10	22
1862	4,500,000	20	51½
1863	1,600,000	51	92
1864	1,450,000	68	1.89
1865	1,300,000	35	1.82
1866	2,269,316	32½	60
1867	2,097,257	26½	42
1868	2,519,554	15½	32½
1869	2,366,467	24½	35
1870	3,122,541	13½	35
1871	4,352,317	14½	21
1872	2,974,351	18½	26½
1873	3,930,508	18½	22½
1874	4,170,388	13½	20½
1875	3,832,991	14½	17½
1876	4,632,313	11½	14½
1877	4,474,069	10½	13½
1878	4,773,865	10½	12½
1879	5,074,155	8½	13½
1880	5,761,252	10½	13½
1881	6,605,750	10½	13
1882	5,456,048	11½	13
1883	6,949,756	10	12½
1884	5,713,200	9	10
1885	5,706,165	9½	10½
1886	6,575,091	9½	10
1887	6,505,087	9½	11½
1888	7,046,833	9½	11
1889	6,938,290	9½	11½
1890	7,311,322	11½	12½
1891	8,652,597	7½	10½

1892	9,035,379	6½	8½
1883	6,700,365	7½	10
1894	7,549,817	6½	8½
1895	9,901,252	5½	8½
1896	7,157,346	7½	9
1897	8,757,964	7	8½
1898	11,199,994	5½	7½
1899	11,274,840	5½	6½
1900	9,436,416	6½	10½
1901	10,383,422	8	12
1902	10,680,680	7½	9½
1903	10,727,590	8.30	13.50
1904	10,011,374	9½	17½
1905	13,565,885	6.85	11.50
1906	11,345,988	9.80	12.60
1907	13,510,982	9.60	13.55
1908	11,571,966	9½	13.55
1909	13,825,457	9	13.15
1910	10,609,668	12.40	20
1911	16,043,000	8.49	16.15
1912	14,129,000	* 9.35	13.40
1913	14,457,000	10.75	14.50
1914	15,905,840	* 7.25	10.60
1915	11,068,173	9.20	13.45
1916	11,363,915	13.35	27.65
1917	11,231,263	21.20	36.00

The official cotton market was closed in 1914 from August 7 to November 1, during which time some cotton sold at private sale for less than 7.25.

Grumbling.

In every corporation, factory, mill, or office you will find a few grumblers among the workers, who are dissatisfied with their work, are in a rut, or think their boss is down on them. They can always give you some kind of reason for their feelings. A few of these grumblers in a factory or office are liable to settle a perpetual gloom over the

whole place. They are constantly on the lookout for something to happen that they can complain about, and if they are permitted to start grumbling they will harm the whole crowd. The prospects of both the boss and the other workers are being hurt by the presence of these grumblers, and it is up to the boss and other workers to weed out these kickers.

Everyone should try and find out why the few are kicking. Perhaps things have been going wrong and it isn't entirely due to personal feelings against the firm. If the boss can find out the trouble he can get rid of the grumblers—not by discharging them, but by giving them a different view and getting them more interested in their work. The boss may also find out something to his own advantage. Perhaps he has been in the wrong regarding some little point. At any rate neither employer nor employee will lose anything by a little talk now and then.

Many of us don't think we grumble but we never see ourselves as others see us. Stop and think before you kick. In the first place don't get mad and fly off the bat. If you count ten before you kick, you'll probably get over it. Grumbling never won for anyone. The fellow who wins promotion in this world is the one who goes about his work with a smile. He gets better results—and it's results that count.

Wellesley Hills.

—Buy Bonds—

THE "UTSMAN" QUILL CLEANING MACHINE

Time SAVED is worth more than Money now.

Speed Up Production; Save Labor and Quills;

Make the best of the Labor Shortage;

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INCORPORATED

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FRED H. WHITE, Sole Selling Agent for United States and Canada

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday By

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1918

Manner of Men.

A German major together with his staff sat in a dugout in a city that had just been overrun by the Americans and awaited their capture.

He expected an officer to appear and with military formality demand his surrender, but suddenly the door was darkened with the figure of a buck private of the American army. His tin hat was pushed back upon his head and with a grenade in each hand he yelled at the German major.

"Come out of there you d— Dutch — of a — or I'll spill a whole basket full of these things on your bean."

There was not the sign of a smile on the major's face as he told it. Not a trace of humor was in him. Just plain disgust. The very idea of taking a prisoner that way—and a high and mighty major at that!

The Germans are learning a new manner of men, the kind who have no more respect for a German major than for a German private.

If it had been the Kaiser himself that private would have only yelled the louder and exerted himself to use stronger language.

It is the spirit of the American soldiers that is carrying them towards Berlin.

The German Kamerad.

No one knows the exact origin of the Huns, but in the early ages vast hordes of them came out of the steppes of Asia with Attila as their leader and completely over-ran Southern Europe.

While they were in their power they were brutal and cruel and their strength was sufficient to levy tribute upon Rome, but finally they were decisively defeated at the River Marne, the same river which has always been bitter to them, and with that defeat their strength rapidly crumbled and they were driven back into the small area of Prussia.

Germany is not all Hun for the Bavarians and Saxons are a higher type of men, but the country is controlled by the descendants of the early Huns and through all these years they have retained the characteristics.

When the Hun is winning he is arrogant, brutal and merciless, but when he realizes that he is beaten he is ready to quit and loudly begs for that mercy which he was unwilling to give to others. In defeat however, he retains his trickiness and is always ready to harm those who show him mercy.

The Hun is by nature a quitter and one authority has stated that seventy per cent of all the suicides in the world are of Hun descent.

From March 21st to July 15th, the Germans drove their way into

France and when flushed with victory they demanded all manner of things, including Belgium, Eastern Russia and large indemnities.

At Chateau Thierry on July 15th the Americans stopped them and then drove forward until at Fere-en-Tardenois the American Fourth Division (trained at Charlotte, N. C.) defeated the Fourth Prussian Guards, the pride of the German army.

From that day the Allies have never stopped and are driving the Germans out of France, and beaten at every point, the old nature of the Hun has exerted itself and as a nation they are yelling Kamerad and begging the United States to keep the men of England, France and Italy from driving their bayonets through the breast of Germany.

They have lost their desire for Belgium and are willing to rebuild it for the Belgians, they have no taste now for Poland or Russian territory, and would even consider making Alsace-Lorraine an independent country.

They are willing to do anything if they can get their colonies back and can keep the armies of the Allies from giving Germany a taste of the devastation and ruin that has been inflicted upon Belgium and Northern France.

At the time of writing this President Wilson has not made his answer to the appeal from Germany, but we do not believe he will discuss peace with the present rulers, or while her armies are upon foreign soil.

Bulgaria, with her usual cowardice and treachery, has made peace with the Allies and deserted Germany. Our joy over the passing out of Bulgaria does not decrease our contempt for the Bulgarian people and their actions.

With Bulgaria eliminated, Turkey will be cut off from Germany and Austria and the Allies can finish her at their leisure.

Austria-Hungary is open to invasion from Serbia and Bulgaria and it is probable that Rumania who has never been conquered in spirit will come back into the war. Austria must defend two hundred miles of a new front at a time when her army is sorely pressed by the Italians and there is almost open friction among her peoples.

In the west the Germans have lost 250,000 in prisoners of war since July 15th and it is estimated that the killed and wounded amount to more than one million men. The Allies have driven them back across the Hindenburg line at many places and their present line is cracking badly. Winter weather might save the

German army but there are reports that the American army is especially equipped for winter fighting.

The Kaiser knows that his power is wavering and with his cry of kamerad he is playing for time and winter.

Unless we are mistaken, the forces that oppose Germany will give her peace only upon an unconditional surrender, and she will be only a spectator at the peace table.

There are thousands who cry aloud for vengeance and devastation of Germany, but the descendants of Attila will quit before the armies of the allies reach her cities.

The unconditional surrender of Germany and the passing of her dreams and of her position in the world will doubtless be the only vengeance secured aside from indemnities.

There is no longer any sane man who doubts the outcome of this war. Germany may fight on a few months longer, or possibly another year, but she knows that her doom is sealed. The Kaiser, the "Clown" Prince, Hindenburg and Ludendorff, the men who expected to rule the world are hunting hiding places.

The Kaiser said that he would stand no foolishness from America. He has had none.

—Buy Liberty Bonds—

Looking Towards Columbus.

Although meetings of the Southern Textile Association have been held at Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., and Chattanooga, Tenn., there has never been a meeting in Columbus, Ga., and many of the men in that section have never had an opportunity of attending a meeting of what is generally considered to be the liveliest textile association in this country.

Geo. S. Harris of West Point, Ga., is now chairman of the board of governors of the Association and W. H. Turner, Jr., of LaGrange is a very active member of the board. Frank E. Heymer, a former president, lives not far across the border at Alexander City, Ala. These men are active forces in the Association and will be factors in the Columbus meeting.

Columbus, Ga., has ten cotton mills, with 365,000 spindles, and is rated as one of the real textile centers of the South.

Its cotton manufacturers are exceedingly progressive men, as the rapid growth of their mills has shown and they intend to make the Columbus meeting of the Southern Textile Association one of the best in its history.

Personal News

S. M. Hillhouse of Columbus, Ga., has accepted a position at Manchester, Ga.

W. H. Campbell has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Hopedale Mills, Burlington, N. C.

R. H. Dallas has been promoted to overseer of day spinning and warping at Hillsboro (Tex.) Cotton Mills.

W. A. Parish has been promoted from weaver to loom fixer at Hamilton-Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

John Bolas of Gastonia, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Magnolia Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

D. Whittington of Concord, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of spinning at the Magnolia Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

R. M. Smith from Hartsville, S. C., has accepted position of second hand in weaving at Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

H. E. Harling, from Draper, N. C., has been given place of second hand in weaving at Hamilton-Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

F. M. Burks has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at Lauderdale Mill, Meridian, Miss.

A. L. Noblett of the Camperdown Mills, Greenville, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer weaving at Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C.

J. A. Miller has been promoted from treasurer to president and treasurer of the American Textile Company, Atco, Ga.

Wm. M. McCafferty has resigned as president of the American Textile Company at Atco, Ga., and will move to California.

P. L. Senn, formerly of Whitmire, S. C., has accepted a position as second hand in weave room at Warrenville, S. C.

W. G. Henderson, general manager of Hamilton-Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., was in Charlotte one day last week on his way to Mobile, Ala., where his company has recently acquired Barker Cotton Mills.

A. S. Browne of Charlotte, N. C., has accepted the position of purchasing agent at the Cannon Manufacturing Company, Kannapolis, N. C.

W. E. Ford has changed from overseer spinning at Central Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., to overseer spinning, spooling and winding at Hamilton-Carhartt Mills, Mobile, Ala.

John H. Rutledge, of Kannapolis, N. C., has been elected secretary of the Franklin Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C., and will assume his new duties October 7.

E. W. Hopper has resigned his position at Roanoke Rapids, N. C., to become night carder and spinner at the Entwistle Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

R. W. Herd, from Meritas Mills Nos. 2 and 3, Columbus, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning in Victor-Monaghan Mills, Greer plant, Greer, S. C.

G. P. Garrett, who has been in wholesale grocery business, has returned to his former position of cloth room overseer at Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C.

J. H. Erwin, Jr., son of J. H. Erwin, secretary and treasurer of the Durham (N. C.) Cotton Manufacturing Company, has just finished a course of training at the Plattsburgh camp and has been commissioned a second lieutenant.

Sam A. Dellinger, night watchman at Gaston Cotton Mill, Cherryville, N. C., died suddenly last week. He came home from the mill in usual good health, apparently, went to bed and was found a short time afterward dead. Deceased was 58 years old and leaves a wife and seven children living.

Walter E. Furr, of Concord, N. C., a member of the Marines has been awarded the distinguished service cross by General Pershing for extraordinary heroism in action in France. Private Furr was decorated for searching an underground tunnel and taking five German prisoners.

ALBANY GREASE

has just rounded out a half century of usefulness. Its incomparable record of lubrication service during the past 50 years stamps it as a most efficient and economical lubricant. It can be used on engines, motors, line shafting, looms, twisters, spinners, etc., with highly satisfactory results. Write for samples.

ALBANY LUBRICATING CO.

708-10 Washington St., New York



H. H. West, formerly of Millen, Ga., has returned to Monroe, N. C., and is assisting in erecting the machinery at the new Bearskin Cotton Mills.

J. T. Byrum, formerly second hand in spinning at the Monroe (Ga.) Mills, is now overhauling spinning at the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

P. C. Johnson has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at the Monroe (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

John B. Boyd of Roanoke Rapids, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Rex Spinning Company, Ranlo, N. C.

W. B. Holt, formerly superintendent of the Stonewall (Miss.) Cotton Mills, has become superintendent of the Patterson Cotton Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

—Buy Liberty Bonds—

Fate of Adolph Eisman.

We have often wondered what became of Adolphus Eismann, a little Frenchman who was working in Southern mills before the war and have just learned that he was killed at Ypres in 1916.

He was an expert weaver and designer and worked at Alta Vista, Va., Roanoke Rapids, N. C., and other places.

He was in our office a short time before he went back to defend his mother country and we felt an unusual interest in him. The last letter received from him by H. G. Leigh of Alta Vista containing the following extract:

"I am writing this letter on the back of my knapsack in an old barn. Have just been relieved from duty. Have helped to bury twelve young girls who were killed to hide a greater crime."

John Gifford in Navy.

John J. Gifford, who was on our staff at the time we published our Health and Happiness Number last December, has entered the United States Navy and been assigned to the U. S. Ship Pastores. Mr. Gifford was repeatedly rejected on physical grounds but persevered until he was finally accepted.

Mrs. Walter Crump Dead.

Walter Crump, superintendent of the Salisbury (N. C.) Cotton Mills, has the sympathy of his many friends in the death of his wife on Tuesday afternoon. Her death was caused by pneumonia following Spanish influenza. She left three small children. Mrs. Crump was before her marriage Miss Mary Carter of Winston-Salem, N. C.

Joe Harrison Assigned as Instructor at Yale.

Joe Harrison, son of Supt. W. Y. Harrison, of Covington (Ga.) Mills, has been commissioned as second lieutenant at Plattsburg Training Camp, and assigned to duties of military instructor at Yale University at Hartford, Conn. He was one of the twenty young men who received their commissions who went from the Bailey Military Institute, Greenwood, S. C. His many friends congratulate him on winning this honor.

Apalache Plant Victor Monaghan Mills.

Arlington, S. C.

O. A. Reaves.....Superintendent
J. R. Manley.....Carder No. 2
J. R. McMahan.....Spinner
C. H. Hawkins....Wind'g & Twist'g
Ed Millwood...Carder & Spin'r No. 1
M. L. Crain.....M. M.
J. P. Floyd....Genl. Night Overseer
T. G. Stroud.....Night Carder
A. B. Moss.....Night Spinner

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ACID

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Amacid Fast Brown G

Amacid Cloth Red B

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CHROME

Alizarine Yellow 3C

Alizarine Brown G

Amacid Chrome Red BB

Alizarine Blue Black BB

ANTHRAQUINONE VAT—Amanil Vat Olive G

New England Office; 87 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Southern Office; Danville, Virginia

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Cherryville, N. C.—The Vivian Mills have recently completed an addition and are operating in same. This mill is on government rush orders.

Greer, S. C.—The Franklin Mills are overhauling spinning and weaving, painting mill inside and out, adding new rooms and painting houses in the villages.

Rossville, Ga.—Rossville Spinning Mills have installed six new spinning frames, two Foster winders and three fly frames. They have changed everything from steam to electric power.

Leary, Ga.—Fire burned Farmers' Warehouse Company's warehouse with 700 bales of cotton. Loss estimated at \$124,000, about 80 per cent insured. Farmers owned most of the cotton.

Cherryville, N. C.—S. Q. McCraw and C. A. Mauney have purchased and taken charge of the Mountain View Lumber Company. This firm is now on picker stick material for mills filling government orders.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Chadwick-Hoskins Mills Company, of Charlotte, which operates five mills in Charlotte and Pineville, A. J. Draper president, has just subscribed for \$200,000 of the Fourth Liberty Loan bonds.

Greensboro, N. C.—The Pomona Mills, incorporated, will, it is understood, add 100 Crompton & Knowles looms, with Hopedale attachments, to their equipment. At present there are 550 looms, manufacturing fancy dobby shirtings.

Charlotte, N. C.—At the plant of the Fidelity Manufacturing Company new harness has been put on every loom, the spinning has been overhauled, cards overhauled and reclothed, and the whole plant put in good shape.

Guthrie, Okla.—The Pioneer Cotton Mills is erecting a 20-room hotel, strictly modern, and will also have a free library for employees. The mill is being white enameled on inside. A new high-power truck for general work around mill has just been purchased.

Norwood, N. C.—The addition to the Norwood Manufacturing Company, which was begun last spring, has now been completed and the first carload of machinery has arrived and is being set up. All of it is expected to be in place by the first of the year, and then night work can be eliminated.

Cherryville, N. C.—The Cherryville Manufacturing Company has awarded a contract to Contractor C. A. Mauney for the construction of an addition to the present mill. The addition is to be an extension to the

southern end of the present building 100 feet and two stories. Work is to be begun at once and completed in a very short time.

Gastonia, N. C.—Some of the big mills in Gastonia have been badly crippled on account of the epidemic of influenza.

Gastonia, N. C.—For the first time in its nearly 20 years of operation the Loray Mill, Gastonia's largest textile plant, paid its first dividend on its common stock last week. There is \$289,200 worth of common stock outstanding, and the dividend paid was six per cent, a total of \$17,352. An extra six per cent was also paid on \$881,400 worth of preferred stock, amounting to \$52,236. The

total dividends paid amounted to \$70,236.

—Buy Liberty Bonds—

Gastonia Mills Closed Tuesday.

All cotton mills in Gastonia using electric power will be closed for 24 hours, starting Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock, because of a shortage of electricity. Of the 27 mills, about 20 use electric power and they will close at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning, remaining closed until 6 o'clock Thursday morning.

—Buy Liberty Bonds—

S. A. E. Data Sheets.

This is the title of a very valuable little booklet recently issued by the Morse Chain Company and which

contains information on chain drives. A copy can be obtained free by writing to the Morse Chain Company, Ithaca, N. Y.

—Buy Bonds—

Bulletin on Spanish Influenza.

The Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service has just issued a special bulletin dealing with Spanish influenza, which contains all known available information regarding this disease. Simple methods relative to its prevention, manner of spread, and care of patients are also given. Copies of this bulletin will be furnished free of charge upon request by writing to the State Board of Health, Raleigh, N. C., or any State Health Department.

—Buy Bonds—

New Advertising Manager for S K F Ball Bearing Company.

Robert C. Byler, for nearly four years advertising production man for the S K F Ball Bearing Co., of Hartford, Conn., has been appointed advertising manager of the S K F Administrative Company of New York city and will direct the advertising of the S K F Ball Bearing Company of Hartford, the Hess-Bright Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia and the Atlas Ball Company of the same city, all of which are controlled by the S K F Administrative Company.

Until arrangements are made in New York city Mr. Byler will remain with the S K F Ball Bearing Company of Hartford, Conn.

Horace N. Trumbull, advertising manager of the S K F Ball Bearing Company of Hartford, Conn., has entered the reserve officers' training camp at New Haven, Conn.

—Buy Bonds—

Dicks, David Co. Open Charlotte Office.

Dicks, David Co., of New York, announce on our front cover this week that they are opening a Charlotte office with Ben R. Dabbs in charge.

Mr. Dabbs recently resigned as manager of the Atlanta office of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., to become Southern representative of Dicks, David Co., and will have his headquarters at Charlotte. He will be assisted in Georgia and Alabama by Geo. W. Watson one of the most expert dyers in the South.

From a small organization formed by R. P. Dicks, formerly of Greensboro, N. C., and Mr. David an expert chemist, Dicks, David Co. has grown until it has become one of the leading factors in the dyestuff field. They are now manufacturers of dyestuffs upon a large scale and have produced a number of high grade colors, including their well-known American brilliant sulphur blue.

Ben Dabbs has been in the dyestuff and chemical game for many

E. S. DRAPER
Landscape Architect and City Planner
505-506 Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C.

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- Laying out New Mill Villages
- Improving Old Mill Villages
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Transmission Ball Bearing Co.

1050 MILITARY ROAD

Boston, Mass.

years and is very popular and highly regarded in mill circles.

Dicks, David Co. already have a large trade in the South but expect considerable further development.

—Buy Bonds—

Erlanger Mills Make Another Canning Record.

Erlanger.—The record made by Erlanger last year when 14,486 quarts were reported canned was the best made by any town of its size in the United States according to U. S. Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton. This year her record surpassed that of last with 21,047 quarts reported.

At the beginning of the season the community was divided into seven contesting teams each headed by a team reporter, whose duty it was to stimulate interest in canning and to report twice a month to the head of the home economics department the progress her team was making. Eighty-five (\$85.00) dollars in cash prizes given by the Erlanger Mills Company were awarded as follows:

Team reporter's prize, \$10.00, to Mrs. R. M. Chisenhall, whose team record was 6,160 quarts; first individual prize, \$10.00, to Mrs. S. L. Hawkins; second individual prize, \$8.00, to Mrs. G. C. Everhart; individual prize to colored person, \$5.00, to Mattie Rankin. Twenty-six (26) members who had canned 200 quarts and more were each awarded a \$2.00 prize.

Erlanger's record this year makes an average of 21½ quarts per capita.

After the prizes were awarded, Mr. J. M. Gamewell, manager of the Erlanger Mills, presented the appeal

ENGINEERS PLANNING POWER TRANSMISSIONS
Secure Data and Estimates of "MORSE" DRIVES. Save Construction, Space, Light, Fuel. Producing More With Less.
MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.

DAVID BROWN CO.

Successors to
WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY

LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles

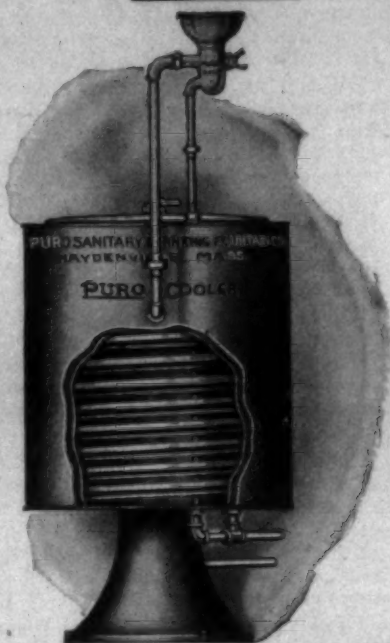
For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting
and Carpet Mills

We make a specialty of
Hand Threading and Woolen
Shuttles. Enamelled Bobbins
and all kinds of Bobbins and
Spools with Brass or Tin
Re-inforcements.

Write for quotations.

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40 Ft. Coil Pipe, Capacity 50
lbs. Ice for ten hours a day in-
sures an even cool drink for
that length of time.

Locking Cover with Rubber
Gasket

AIR TIGHT TANK—NO
WASTE

and Cannot be Used for a
Refrigerator

With the Only Genuinely
Sanitary Drinking Fountain

IT PAYS TO GET
THE BEST

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Haydenville, Mass.

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E. S. Player, Greenville, S. C.

"LEATHEROID"



"Leatheroid" No. 2 Steel-Clad
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Buy "Leatheroid" Roving Cans,
Cars, Boxes, etc.

Sold by Southern Mill Supply
Houses.

LEATHEROID SALES CO.
Leatheroid Sales Division

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

of the Fourth Liberty Loan, and set
as the goal for Erlanger—"A bond
in every hand in every home." Judg-
ing by her past record in patriotic
endeavor Erlanger will reach this
goal.

Piedmont Manufacturing Company,

Piedmont, S. C.

S. T. Buchanan.....Superintendent
Mills No. 1, 2, and 4.

J. H. Turner.....Carder

J. S. Osteen.....Spinner

W. H. Cobb.....Weaver

W. W. Gregory.....Cloth Room

Newton White.....Master Mechanic
Mill No. 3.

J. L. Picklesimer.....Carder

J. N. Jewell.....Spinner

W. J. Clifford.....Weaving

Dunn Manufacturing Company,

Gastonia, N. C.

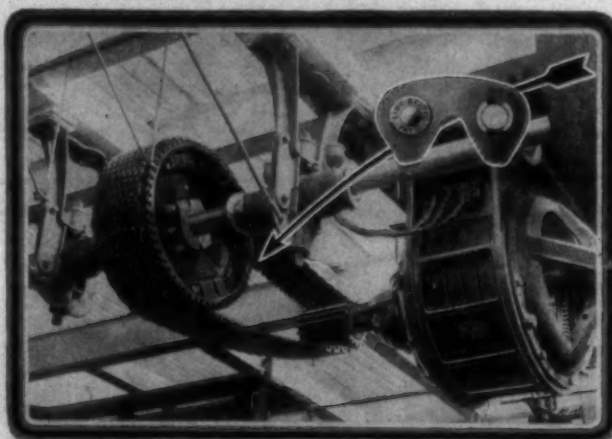
H. Gilmer Winget....Superintendent

W. N. Carpenter.....Carder

Chas. L. Lineberger.....Spinner

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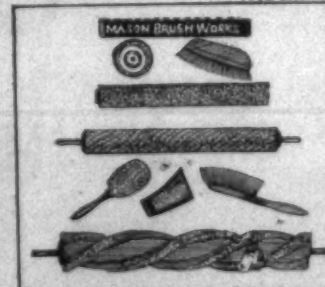
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SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

The "Y" in Textile Mills.

(By Donald Keith Fitzgerald.)

Who will say that a cloth in which hope, ambition and good will are woven will not be a better cloth than that into which the weaver unconsciously attaches unhappiness to the warp and despair to the woof?

Who will say that a cloth produced by workers whose lives are gray and unhappy and whose environment is unpleasant will be of as good quality as that which is produced by bright and happy people, whose surroundings are clean and sanitary and whose lives are well ordered?

There are two sorts of textile mills in the South. In one sort the lives of the employees are mean, sordid and depressing. Very often the homes in the mill are squalid and cheerless. A majority of the young people who work in such mills are pallid, stoop-shouldered and anemic. Their work is not a joy but a drudgery which they shun as much as they dare.

Opposed to this, the other sort of mill village presents an attractive appearance to the visitor. The homes are clean and well kept and there are flowers in the front yards. The young mill-workers go singing to work, bright-eyed and eager, and there is a general air of contentment among young and old. There is no sordidness, no squalor, no hopelessness here.

Can there be any question which grade of mill employees will produce the better grade of cloth? Contentment is the mother of efficiency

and efficiency is labor's most desirable quality, as the mill operator sees it. Yet there are some operators who are either blind or so selfish that they cannot see that the home life of their employees has a big bearing on productiveness and general efficiency, while others clearly recognize the fact that the contentment of their employees is a mill asset and invest in it accordingly.

In casting about for a means to brighten their particular corner of the world, the mill operator who realized that the lives of their employees would be reflected in their work sought the assistance of landscape architects who laid out a pretty enough little village, planted ornamental trees and shrubs along the streets and perhaps left a space for a little park, with a fountain and flowers and swings for the children.

All of which was very well as far as it went, but there was something lacking. Whatever the wages of cotton mill employees are now, it must be admitted that in the days before the war, the wages were very low and the hours so very long that the mill employees had little opportunity to enjoy the shaded streets or the little park with its fountain, although they doubtless appreciated such benefactions.

There was something lacking. There was nothing else to work for, nothing else to hope for; they had no other interests.

It was the thoughtful mill operators who sent to the Y. M. C. A. the Macedonian cry to "come over and help us." And the "Y" came.

An expert in social settlement work sent to the mill village, at the expense of the "Y" made a survey of the conditions and was then ready to act. There followed a conference between the mill operator, the social expert and a member of the Y. M. C. A. advisory committee of the textile industry with the result that the mill men decided to invest in a "Y" building. A later conference, at which some of the employees were present, developed the fact that they wanted to voluntarily bear a part of the cost and share in the responsibility of the work.

This was the first step in co-operation between the mill operator and his employees.

Since then—well, suppose we let some of the mill operators who have tried this scheme tell about the results:

"Our Y. M. C. A. is less than a year old, yet during this short interval of time we find the work so successful that an enlargement is considered absolutely necessary," said J. M. Gamewell, general manager of the Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C.

"The Y. M. C. A. furnishes a place for clean recreation that is vitally important. It has been a great help to us here in keeping a better class of operatives," is the testimony of W. C. Cobb, superintendent of the Ware Shoals (N. C.) Manufacturing Company.

Here is the way a stockholder in cotton mills sums it up. He is Garis H. Milliken, of Deering, Milliken & Company, who operates several mills in the South:

"After several years observation

of Y. M. C. A. service among textile workers in plants with which I am connected, I feel sure that it meets the needs of our workers, both as employees and individuals. It also brings about, under wise leadership, marked community improvement. As a stockholder and employer, I know the Y. M. C. A. is a strong aid."

That the need of educational as well as recreational work among mill employees in many mill centers is recognized by operators was demonstrated in August at a conference held in Atlanta, which was attended by the leading textile manufacturers of the South. This conference had been called for the stated purpose of discussing vocational education among mill employees. Without exception, the operators present agreed that there was urgent need of mill operators taking active interest in the educational welfare of their employees.

J. F. McEnroe, assistant treasurer of the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company voiced the opinion and sentiments of many delegates to the conference.

"I believe that South Carolina spends about \$3.00 per capita upon education," said Mr. McEnroe. "Last year we had nine teachers in our school at Ware Shoals and have been conducting a night school with four teachers. I believe we spent about \$12.00 a head on the pupils. . . . We find out people need education and while we have one of the best mills in the South, probably 25 per cent cannot read or write. It is a deplorable condition, but we are

(Continued on Page 21.)

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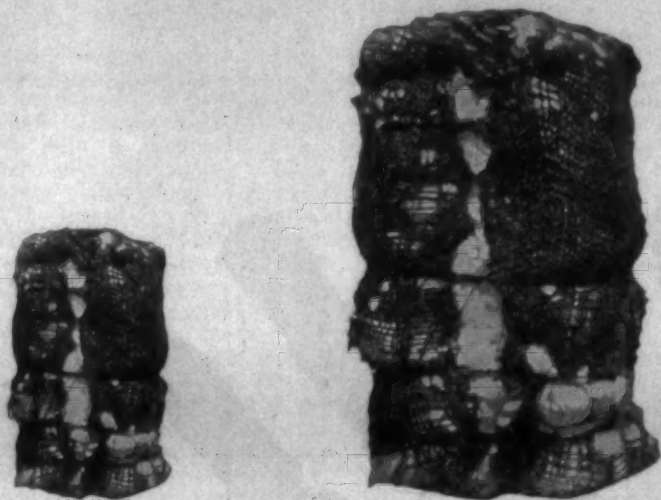
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In some mills production has been speeded up to a surprising degree through use of the Morehead System.

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Back-to-Boiler
SYSTEM



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Let us refer you to some of the textile mills that have found the Morehead System invaluable equipment in the plants.

We will gladly send you a copy of the Morehead book—which contains all details regarding this money-making, money-saving equipment for your boiler room.

Morehead Manufacturing Co.

DETROIT, Michigan

An Advertisement By George Washington



"In this state of absolute freedom and perfect security, where is the man to be found who wishes to remain indebted for the defense of his own person and property to the exertions, the bravery and the blood of others, without making one generous effort to repay the debt of honor and gratitude?"

GEO. WASHINGTON



From a circular letter addressed to the governors of all the states on the disbanding of the Continental Army, June 8, 1783.

Pay your debt to Pershing's men

**Buy Liberty Bonds
to your utmost**

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COMPANY
NEW YORK

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The Hun— His Mark!

There is a plain fact that every American business man must face. This war is not a dollar war. It is a war for justice, for truth, for right, and for human decency. Its financial aspects are minor aspects when measured against terms of human suffering and bloodshed.

But still the question must be asked and must be answered by American men: "Shall the German mark conquer the American dollar?"

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The American dollar stands for a business world of square dealing, of equal opportunity to all people, of free commercial intercourse all over the world.

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Enlist Your Dollars

Every American dollar must be enlisted in the great army that is now being mobilized against the Potsdam autocracy—the great army of the Fourth Liberty Loan.

Enlist your dollars to win a world in which fair dealing and an equal opportunity for all shall be the guiding principles.

Buy all the Liberty Bonds you can. Every bond you buy safeguards your home, your business—all you possess, and all you hope to have.

Buy Liberty Bonds! :: Buy as you feel! :: Buy to your limit!

This Space Contributed to Winning the War by

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.



The "Y" in Textile Mills.

(Continued from Page 8)

no worse off than some other mills." At the Y. M. C. A. school conducted at the mills of the Jackson Fibre Company, Bemis, Tenn., textile classes have been organized and gradually vocational as well as purely mental education is spreading. With the spread of education there is a new interest in life and in work that is reflected in larger dividends to the mill stockholders.

This mill work is a comparatively new field of usefulness for the Y. M. C. A. But the mill men saw how advantageous the work of the "Y" was among railroad men that they felt they could make it a strong ally and practically forced it into the new field of usefulness.

For that matter war work was alien to Y. M. C. A. in the olden days of peace, but when the need was made apparent the "Y" was there with the goods and has made so good that the scope of its influence is felt in almost every home in the land.

There is no other organization in America that is so well equipped to do social service work in a mill town as the "Y". That is the chief reason it is called upon to such a large extent. The Association is growing steadily and making new demands every year, but its foundations are so solidly constructed that there need be no fear of it growing top-heavy. Outside of the government itself there is no single institution that covers so wide a field of usefulness as the Y. M. C. A.

American Cotton in Italy and Spain.

It was learned recently that the Italian Government has ordered that the financing of Italy's 1918-1919 cotton requirements be done entirely through New York, substituting dollar credits for sterling credits, thereby opening the way for broadening the exchange flow between New York and Genoa and Rome by more than \$50,000,000. It is understood that a group of Italian banks, probably acting through the central agency at Rome, is negotiating credits with banks here, against which ninety-day bills, payable in dollars, will be drawn to finance the cotton movement.

The details of the plan have not been announced, but some bankers assume that an arrangement will be made which will keep lira bills off the local market for the time being. Later there will be a movement of credits in this direction. As the whole operation is expected to be handled through the foreign exchange division of the Federal Reserve Bank, however, it is not believed there will be any undue strain on the market.

Exports of cotton from the United States to Italy last year aggregated about \$50,000,000, and in the year before was approximately \$60,000,000.

Spain is expected to draw more heavily on American cotton supplies this year than last, provided sufficient shipping space is available to carry the staple across from American ports during the late autumn and winter months. The credit re-

cently arranged by the United States Government with Spanish banks for the purpose of facilitating exports of Spanish goods to the American forces in France will be partly liquidated, it is understood, through shipments of cotton to be worked up in Spanish mills. Switzerland is another neutral nation in Europe which is counting on substantial imports of cotton from the United States in the next few months.—New York Times.

Marion Manufacturing Co.

Marion, S. C.

W. K. Davis.....Superintendent
W. F. Lupo.....Carder and M. M.
W. H. Rogers.....Spinner
O. L. Yarborough.....Night Carder
and Spinner

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C. L. Nelson.....Carder
Van W. Thompson.....Spinner
T. J. Digby, Jr.....Weaver
A. S. Dawkins.....Cloth Room
James Duncan.....Master Mechanic

I went into a haberdashery today and was looking at some neckties. They were a dollar, and I never pay over a half for a tie. I told the clerk I did not care for them and he said, "Well, perhaps you are right. Yet, I don't know that they are too young for you," and he looked at me critically and got out a box of black fifty cent ties and I got sore as a boil and bought two of the dollar ones!—Big Bill.

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SULPHUR BLUE

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KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton manufacturers are beginning to release more goods and trading has been broader during the past week than for some time. Selling agents handling colored goods are apportioning their product among regular customers and cannot begin to take care of the many requests for additional quantities. This applies to gingham, especially, and to many of the coarser fabrics. Bleached goods may be had more freely than colored goods. Brown sheetings in heavy weights, drills, and many of the coarser staples in domestic lines, are not easily located and in most houses small quantities that become available for the last quarter of the year are being apportioned among regular jobbers.

Cotton goods manufacturers are finding difficulty in maintaining production on account of the spread of influenza, and the effect of the draft. There is no dearth of business, the government continuing as the largest customer. Mills have been unwilling to sell gray goods freely because of high cotton market and the decision of the government to postpone price-fixing for the last period of the year until November 16. Many traders were disappointed when the government declined to advance all goods as of October 1.

The retailers of the country are ordering wash fabrics for spring with unlooked for freedom and the opinion gains ground among the jobbers that the season's clean-up was closer last summer than they had been counting on. Novelties are sought after by the retailers in larger quantities than can possibly be taken care of but it is also stated that purchases of the more serviceable standard fabrics are large.

The suggestions of Chairman Baruch of the War Industries Board looking toward control of retail dry goods prices attracted considerable attention in the wholesale trade during the last of the week. It seems to be expected that a further standardization of production will be called for and that it will apply to piece goods as well as to

ready to wear merchandise.

Sales of gabardines and poplins in fine goods, satens, and twills in print cloth yarn goods, and more frequent sales of fine-carded goods were reported. Converters are buying small lots of 39 and 43-inch satens and twills, and they are also purchasing some of the odd constructions of fine carded fabrics, not priced by the Government, but on the Government basis. Some mills are more willing to sell in a very limited way for deliveries not running beyond December, and in most cases for the next eight to ten weeks.

Duck men still contend that the maximum prices on their goods are not high enough, when the present level of raw cotton is considered. They insist that the War Industries Board does not recognize how important is the relation between the price of raw cotton to profit in the manufacture of ducks. It is not possible to make any profit on ducks sold, even at the increased maximum price that is now allowed on these goods, it was stated.

Cotton cloth brokers have been playing a more important part in the Government's price fixing policy than many realize. Several instances are known where, through the influence and untiring patience of some of the important brokers, mill men were able to "see the light" that had not been made clear to them through every other means. Now, the brokers will be instrumental in preventing violations of the new ruling regarding the resale of goods.

During the week prices were named on percales for spring on a basis of 23 cents for lights and 24½ cents for darks, substantially the prices that have been current for some time.

Print cloths 28 inch 64x64's, 12½ cents; 64x60's, 11½ cents; 38½ inch 64x64's, 16½ cents; brown sheetings, southern standards, 20½ cents; denims, 2.20's. southern indigo, 37½ cents; tickings, 8 ounces, 38½ cents; prints 22 cents; staples gingham, 19½ cents; dress gingham 22 and 24c.

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—The yarn market during the past week has been rather slow. There were inquiries for yarn but dealers were not able to get spinners to take much new business. In reply to inquiries the great majority answer: "Sold up to the first of the year," or "Have nothing to offer." A dealer said he knew one mill that is sold up only to October, yet the spinner is not interested in offers made him. The indifference of many spinners to offers made is attributed to their expectation that prices will be advanced at least 5 cents when the revision is made in November. They are confident there will not be any reduction and that they will not lose anything by waiting.

The Government has sent questionnaires to the spinners as to the kind of yarn spun, weekly production, percentage of it for Government work and weekly shipments and percentage of shipments to be used to fill Government contracts. As a result, spinners all want orders for Government work whether they are making the numbers used or not, as they fear that they will not be able to ship their yarn or will not get coal, unless they have a large percentage of their production for war orders.

Reports from North Carolina are that a number of spinning mills are closed owing to an epidemic of Spanish influenza and shipment of yarn on contracts will be delayed until operations are resumed. Four of the mills reported closed produce combed and carded yarns on cones and the others spin carded weaving yarn. A few mills from other sections of the South have closed and there is hardly a mill in the South which has not been crippled and production reduced on account of influenza among their employees. There seems to be no abatement of the epidemic.

Spinners of carded weaving yarns are holding their output for war work, but just now there is not enough of war business to go around. Two spinners offered 30-2 warps for moderately quick deliveries, but they insisted the yarn should not be sold to any one not making goods for the Government. There is a good demand for 30-2 for war work, in skeins and on tubes, but the dealers to whom the yarn was offered could not find anyone who wanted warps for that purpose and the yarn was not sold. There is a big demand for 30-2 and 26-2, to cover insulated wire.

The demand for combed yarn was very spotty, as buyers consider prices too high to buy in anticipation of probable needs. One knitter said buying from hand to mouth is the only safe policy. And don't sell goods too far ahead, he said.

There is a good demand for 16s Southern frame spun yarn on cones. A sale of 30s double carded yarn on cones was made for 81 cents.

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Southern Cotton Mill Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Alice Mills, S. C.	225	—
American Spinning Co., S. C.	179	—
Anderson C. Mills Co., S. C.	69	72
Anderson C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	97	100
Aragon Mills, S. C.	115	—
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	140	—
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	175	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	34	48
Avondale Mills, Alabama	220	250
Beaumont Mfg. Co., S. C.	200	—
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	142	—
Brandon Mills, S. C.	127	130
Brogan Mills, S. C.	112	120
Calhoun Mills, S. C., com.	105	—
Calhoun Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	—
Chesee Mills, S. C.	—	152
Chiquola Mills, S. C., com.	136	—
Chiquola Mills, S. C., pfd.	84	86
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	140
Clinton Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	155	—
Cloumbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	128	135
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	115	—
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	116	—
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	76
Dacotah Mills, N. C.	200	—
Dayton Mills, S. C.	—	52
Dunbar Mills, S. C., com.	—	55
Dunbar Mills, S. C., pfd.	—	85
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	112	—
Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.	275	—
Enoree Mills, S. C.	100	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	70	75
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	175	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	103
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com.	93	96
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	140	150
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	50	75
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.	75	—
Gluck Mills, S. C.	95	98
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	104	—
Greenwood Cotton Mills, S. C.	205	—
Grindel Mills, S. C.	250	—
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	155	—
Hartsville Cot. Mills, S. C.	250	275
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	185	—
Inman Mills, S. C.	120	—
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	—
Jackson Mills, S. C.	155	—
Judson Mills, S. C.	130	—
King, ohn P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	115	—
Lancaster Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	—
Laurens Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Limestone Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	—
Loray Mills, N. C., common.	65	—
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.	102	—
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	135	140
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	140	145
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	275	—
Molokoh Mfg. Co., S. C.	152	155
Monarch Mills, S. C.	105	—
Newberry Cotton Mills, S. C.	230	—
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	—	—
Norris Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Oconee Mills, S. C., pfd.	115	120
Orr Cotton Mill, S. C.	155	175
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	100	—
Panola Mills, S. C.	90	—
Peizer Mfg. Co., S. C.	145	150
Pickens Cotton Mills, S. C.	200	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	195	200
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	150	—
Poinsett Mills, S. C.	—	103
Riverside Mills, com. par 12.50	14	17
Riverside Mills, S. C., pfd.	115	120
Saxon Mills, S. C.	150	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	60
Spartan Mills, S. C.	175	185
Toxaway Mills, S. C., pfd.	117	121
Toxaway Mills, par \$25.	17	20
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	310	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, com.	5	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 1st pfd.	110	115
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 2nd pfd.	25	27
Victor-Monaghan Mills, S. C., pfd.	95	97
Victor Monaghan Company, S. C., common	80	83
Victor Monaghan Company, S. C., pfd.	95	—
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	125	—
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	—
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	95	100
Watts Mills, S. C., com.	—	25
Watts, 1st pfd.	—	85
Watts Mills, S. C., 2d pfd.	35	55
Whitney Mfg. Co.	130	140
Williamston Mills, S. C.	125	130
Woodruff Cot. Mills, S. C.	130	135
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., com.	—	116
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	92	95
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., g't'd	98	102
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills, S. C.	200	—

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WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

SOUTHERN AGENT: CAMERON MacRAE, Concord, N. C.

R. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

John W. Clark, formerly superintendent of the Erwin Bleachery, West Durham, N. C., has been quite sick with Spanish influenza at the officers' training camp at Louisville, Ky.

J. H. Merritt, superintendent, and J. L. McManus, overseer of cloth room at Hamilton Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., paid us a visit Wednesday.

Dicks, David Co. to Occupy Former Southern Textile Bulletin Offices.

Ben R. Dabbs, Southern representative of the Dicks, David Co., Inc., has leased the offices at 609 and 610 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C., which are now occupied by the Clark Publishing Company and the Southern Textile Bulletin.

In about two weeks we will move to the new two-story building which is being erected for us at No. 37 South Church street in Charlotte.

Subscribed for Bonds in the South.

The Saco-Lowell Shops of Boston, Mass., not only subscribed liberally in Boston for Liberty Bonds but placed a \$10,000 subscription in Charlotte and like amount in Greenville, S. C., on account of their offices in those cities.

The Parks-Cramer Company of Fitchburg, Mass., made a \$5,000 subscription in Charlotte on account of the location of their Southern office.

Employees of Erlanger Mills Make Large Bond Subscription.

The patriotism of the employees of the Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C., was shown when at a rally this week they subscribed for \$50,000 of

Liberty Bonds. This amount did not include the subscription by the mill company and was made up entirely by the employees, 95 per cent of whom took bonds. Supt. J. M. Gamewell had charge of the campaign and we believe that it is a record subscription for mill employees.

A Valuable Patent.

An old colored minister announced that he had invented an automatic collection basket, which would be passed around by the deacons of his church. "It is so arranged, my brethren," said he, "that if you drop in a quatah or half dollah it falls noiselessly on a red plush cushion; if you drop in a nickel it will ring a bell dat can be distinctually heard by de entiah congregation; but if you let fall a suspender button, my brethren, it will flash off a pistol."—Ex.

Miss Slim—You have lost considerable weight in the past few months. Are you dieting?

Mrs. Flatleigh—Oh, no. That's only because of the trouble I have with my cook.

Miss Slim—Why don't you discharge her?

Mrs. Flatleigh—I'm going to. As soon as she worries me down to 175 pounds, I shall order her out of the house.—Ex.

Norris Cotton Mills, Catechee, S. C.

J. W. Thomas.....Superintendent
J. P. Pulliam.....Carder
J. C. Davis.....Spinner
J. B. Bailey.....Weaver
J. A. Mauney.....Cloth Room
J. S. Sopard.....Electrician
E. C. Williams.....Master Mechanic

It's pretty hard to grin today.

It's difficult to see the sun;

To bluff yourself that you feel gay;

To whistle, sing or even pun.

House cleaning? No,—a bagatelle!

Job gone? Not quite....Health

good? Well fair,

It's nothing much except—....Oh, well

I'd give a leg, an arm, an eye—

All that I've got, without one sigh,

And live again before I die—

If I was only "over there."—Ex.

Miss Elder—I'll bet you a hundred that I'll never marry.

Mr. Easy—I'll take you.

Miss Elder (rapturously)—Will you, really? Then I won't bet, after all.—Ex.

The contest was a hot one for many fine flower and vegetable gardens have been witnessed this season in the village.

A Hard World.

"Mother," said Helen, "when I grow up, will I have a husband like papa?"

"Yes, I suppose so," answered the mother.

"Mother," said Helen after a pause, "when I grow up, if I don't marry, will I be an old maid like Aunt Gertrude?"

"Why, yes, I suppose so," repeated the mother. "But what queer questions for a little girl to ask."

"Mother," after another pause, "this is a very hard world for us women, isn't it?"—Ex.

Chiquola Manufacturing Company,

—Buy Bonds—

Honea Path, S. C.

J. D. Beacham.....Superintendent
B. F. Williams.....Carder
G. H. Lollis.....Spinner
R. B. Jones.....Weaver
J. R. Johnson.....Cloth Room
J. E. Elkins.....Master Mechanic

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Turkey Red Oil
U. C. Tallow, 98% fats
U. S. Special Size

Hosiery Softener

Soluble Oils, Textile Soaps, Gums, etc., for Weighting, Softening, Finishing and Waterproofing all Fabrics.

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Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed

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Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired

12 to 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Overseer Weaving Wanted.

Wanted Overseer of Weaving on S. F. Duck 164 Looms. Good wages, splendid opportunity for right man. Apply Alexander City Cotton Mills, Alexander City, Ala.

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3-40-inch Kitson Finishers in first-class condition.

1-40-inch Atherton Breaker with feeder.

1-40-inch Atherton Intermediate Lapper.

1-40-inch Atherton Finisher Lapper.

50 Deliveries of Pettie Drawing, 12-inch coilers, metallic rolls.

36 Deliveries Whitin Drawing, 12-inch coilers, metallic rolls.

36 Deliveries Mason Drawing, 12-inch coilers, metallic rolls.

1 Bagging Mill, complete with 8 Cards, 4 Slubber Spinners, 5 looms and all necessary equipment for manufacturing bagging.

K. L. JONES MACHINERY CO.
Healey Building Atlanta, Georgia

Wanted.

One spooler frame for 4x6 size spool. State price and condition of frame. Brazos Valley Cotton Mills, West Texas.

For Sale.

Six hundred 40-inch Mason plain looms. Can be seen running. Woodside Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Master Mechanic Wanted.

Master Mechanic who is familiar with steam and electric drives and who is a good repair man. Address T. R. Morton, Box 605, Charlotte, N. C.

Wanted.

Address of J. W. Etheridge. Last heard from, Helena Ark. Any information will be appreciated by Marcella Cotton Manufacturing Company, Eufaula, Ala.

Boss Dyer Wanted.

Wanted at once, first class boss dyer for cotton piece goods. Must be well up on mineral khaki and sulphur dyeing, mostly government work. Give age, experience, references, salary expected and state how soon could come. Nothing but a first class man need apply. Address "Quick," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Mule Spinning Overseer Wanted.

Wanted: By Southern mill a cotton mule room overseer for spinning hosiery and underwear yarns from 6s to 20s, one with experience on Asa Lee mules and not subject to draft preferred. Apply giving age, experience, references and wages expected, and state how soon could come, to Mule Spinner, care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

OVERSEER OF CARDING AND SPINNING.

WANTED—AN OVERSEER OF CARDING AND SPINNING FOR NIGHT WORK. RUN FIVE NIGHTS AND PAY FOR SIX. NO HOUSE RENT. WATER AND LIGHTS IN HOUSE. GOOD GARDENS PLOWED AND SEED FURNISHED FREE. GIVE REFERENCE AND EXPERIENCE IN FIRST LETTER. ADDRESS "OVERSEER," CARE SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Cheer Up.

"If you are drafted, you have two chances: You may be rejected and you may be accepted.

"If you are accepted, you have two chances: You may be kept here and you may go to France.

"If you go to France, you have two chances: You may be wounded, and you may not be.

"If you are wounded, you have two chances: You may get well, and you may die.

"If you die you still have two chances."

The IMPERIAL OVERHAULERS

Box 93, Greenville, S. C.

Prompt and efficient service. Will overhaul, remove and repair all parts of worn or broken Textile Machinery. Expert mechanics and shop equipment good.

Specialties—Reclothe Cards and Balance Flyers

Write for further information and reference.

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Landscape Architect and Engineer

INDUSTRIAL VILLAGES A SPECIALTY

References from the largest mill owners furnished on request

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TRY "FIBRELAY" SIZING COMPOUND

and eliminate your sizing troubles. Especially recommended where warp stop motions are used.

HAWLEY'S LABORATORIES
TRADE MARK
Fibre
Charlotte, N. C.

HAWLEY'S LABORATORIES, Inc.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

.....1918.

Name of Mill.....

Town.....

.....Spinning Spindles..... Looms

..... Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Spinner

..... Weaver

..... Cloth Room

..... Dyer

..... Master Mechanic

Cotton Mill For Sale

Mill of 8000 spindles and 250 looms for sale. Mill is now being operated upon a very profitable basis but largest stockholder and manager has entered government work and plant can be purchased.

Address "Cotton Mill" care of Southern Textile Bulletin

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Three fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

WANT position of superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish high class references from all former employers. Address No. 2252.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Held last position three and a half years, having long experience on both Draper and plain looms. High class references. Address No. 2253.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as superintendent of a small mill but wish to change for a larger salary. Experienced on both carded and combed yarns. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2254.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had ten years experience as overseer and three years as superintendent on white and colored goods and know what it takes to get results and give satisfaction. Now employed as superintendent. Want position with larger responsibility and salary. Age 32. Address No. 2255.

WANT position as superintendent of mill making warp, hosiery or ply yarns or weaving plain cloth. Have had long experience as overseer of carding, spinning and as superintendent. High class references. Address No. 2256.

WANT position as superintendent in North Georgia, South Carolina or North Carolina. Now employed as superintendent in South Georgia but wish to change to healthier location. Best of references from former and present employers. Address No. 2257.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill, or carder and spinner. Have had long experience. Can give good references. 48 years of age. Address No. 2258.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room or finishing room. Am now filling position in one of the largest cloth rooms in the South and giving satisfaction but prefer to change to healthier location. Fine references. Address No. 2259.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room in large mill where efficiency and competency will be paid for. Married, have family. Am considered A-1 cloth room man. At present employed, but would change for better place. Address No. 2260.

WANT position as engineer, machinist or both as master mechanic. Have had long experience in mill work and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2261.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have held present position for more than three years and given entire satisfaction but for good reasons prefer to change. Can furnish best of references from present employers. Address No. 2262.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of spinning. Have had long practical experience and am now employed. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2263.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Am now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Address No. 2264.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Can furnish high class references as to character and ability. Can come on short notice. Address No. 2265.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had 10 years experience as superintendent and am now

employed but desire to change in the near future. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2266.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Age 33, married, 7 years experience as second hand and 5 years as overseer. Want to locate in North Carolina. Can furnish high class references from former employers. Address No. 2268.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both white and colored goods and also on damask and other jacquard fabrics. Now employed but for good reasons prefer to change. Fine references. Address No. 2270.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but wish to make change for personal reason. Can furnish good references as to ability and moral habits. Address No. 2271.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer in large mill. Have had long practical experience both in carding and spinning and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2272.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced in manufacture of gingham and other cloth and yarns including hosiery yarns. Have always made good and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2273.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have held both position and always given satisfaction. Best of references from former employers. Address No. 2274.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long practical experience and am considered expert carder. Fine references from former employers. Address No. 2275.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience and always made a success. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2276.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or plain weaving mill or as carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have had long experience on both carding and spinning. Good references. Address No. 2277.

WANT position in large card room that will pay not less than \$5.00 per day. Now employed as carder and spinner and giving satisfaction but desire to change. First class references. Address No. 2278.

WANT position as superintendent of a yarn mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change for good reasons. Long experience as both carder and spinner before being superintendent. Fine references. Address No. 2279.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am a duck weaver with two years experience on tire fabrics and army duck. Age 27, married. Good references. Address No. 2280.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Am now employed in a large mill and giving satisfaction but for good reasons desire to change. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2281.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced in both carding and spinning and can furnish high class references as to character and ability. Can come on two weeks notice. Address No. 2282.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of large card room. Age 35, have family, best of references as to character and ability. Now employed as superintendent. Address No. 2284.

WANT—master mechanic with big mill desires position as master mechanic, chief engineer, or head electrician with Southern textile, power or manufacturing industry that has good schools, church and welfare facilities. Am beyond draft age, eighteen years plant and shop experience, technical training, have family, industrious, sober and moral, progressive. Best references. This offer remains in effect until suitably located. Address No. 2285.

WANT position as overseer of spinning with a mill that wants a first class competent man. Experienced on numbers from 13's to 80's. Age 29, married, have four children, have I. C. S. diploma. 18 years practical experience with 2 years as overseer. Address No. 2286.

Poor Tempering Does It { Makes broken travelers and cut threads.
U.S. RING TRAVELERS ARE Amos M. Bowen
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Seamless Roving Cans, Steel Clad Trucks
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MONOPOLE OIL

U. S. Patent No. 861,397 Serial No. 367,303

A valuable and well known product.

In Dyeing cotton it gives penetration and evenness of color, together with brilliancy.

In Finishing it imparts the much appreciated "glove" feel.

JACQUES WOLF & CO.

Manufacturing Chemists and Importers
Passaic, N. J.



THE
"NO-WASTE"
ROVING CAN

Made of Seamless Hard Fibre

Prevents Your Waste and
Broken Ends

The "NO-WASTE" Seamless Roving cans have a reputation for quality and smoothness wherever roving cans are used. Practical experience has taught mill men in all sections of the country that ultimate economy can be achieved only with an equipment of "NO-WASTE" Seamless cans.

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C. G. Sargents Sons Corp.
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- YARNS**—
Gibson Mfg. Co.

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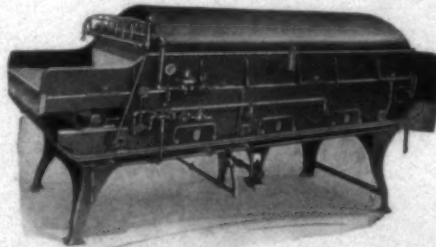
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